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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



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COLUMBIA WELCOMES BRAZIL INTO THE SISTERHOOD OF REPUBLICS.  
DRAWN BY G. A. DAVIS.



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

A REPRESENTATIVE of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER on the flag-ship of the Squadron of Evolution which recently sailed from this port will supply our readers with illustrations of objects, persons, and places of interest visited by the squadron, and with accounts of all important incidents and events attending the cruise. Our representative is both author and artist, and has been identified with an important branch of the Government exploration service.

WE commence in the present issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER a serial story which has a basis on recent events, and deals directly with certain questions of immediate practical concern. The story, as it unfolds itself and discloses its motive and purpose, will be sure to awaken widespread interest. Persons desiring to keep pace with the publication of the story from its beginning should send in their subscriptions at once.

### THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

VIEWS OF A LEADING NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT.

THE verdict of the country at the polls last fall was for protection to American industries, and it becomes the South to make the most of it. There is hope for the South if we are able properly to use nature's special gift to us—our power to produce cotton—for cotton is still king, and will continue to be if fair treatment is accorded it. If the same ratio of protection were extended to the producers of this staple that is granted to manufacturers, we would feel that we were dealt with justly, and be more kindly disposed toward protection; for under equal protection cotton planting and cotton manufacturing would march together to prosperity. Every conceivable argument for the protection of the cotton manufacturers can be urged with equal justice for the protection of its producers. Cotton production employs more labor, and creates a larger market for Northern and Western produce. The higher the price of the staple, the better for all concerned.

I maintain, as an economic proposition, that the Government, by extending to the planter the same ratio of protection that it extends to the manufacturer, can secure to the former thirteen cents per pound for his product. I name thirteen cents because that would be obtained by adding forty-seven per cent. to the present average market price, and that is also the average percentage of protective duties. To understand my proposition we must know the relative proportion of the cotton crop of the Southern States to that of all the world, and also that the cotton-mills of this country never consume more than one-quarter of our annual crop, while European mills must have the remainder to keep their machinery running. The total annual crop of the world is estimated at 9,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each. The Southern States produce three-fourths of this crop, or about 7,000,000 bales. The world's consumption of all kinds of cotton goods increases fully as fast as does the production of the staple, consequently there is no surplus at the end of any fiscal year to indicate over-production. "So long as the supply is not in excess of a fair market demand," says Mr. Kelley, "the producing nation may name the price of its productions." The United States is such a nation. Its planters produce three-fourths of a staple which is of the utmost importance to the world. Three-fourths of all the cotton consumed by foreign nations is the product of our Southern fields. Is it not a reasonable, a just demand, that the planters to whom this country is indebted for this annual creation of wealth should receive such protection from the Government as to retain an equitable share of the profits of their labor? Our cotton manufacturers are protected and become rich because of it. Our cotton planters are unprotected. They cannot, unaided by the Government, fix the price of their product. What I contend for is that the Government shall throw around cotton culture the same arm of protective care that it gives to the manufacturer, and thus assist the cotton planter in making the European manufacturer pay a reasonable price for his product, thus relieving the former from his present dependent condition of being compelled to market his crop at such a price as the European manufacturer dictated twelve months before through the agency of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. It is cruel as well as unjust for the Government to tacitly permit the manufacturers of Europe to control the price of one of our most valuable crops, one which is grown nowhere else in such abundance or of equal quality. It is manifestly to the benefit of every American interest that, if the Government possesses the power to prevent sacrificial prices, it should exercise it as a simple act of justice to the poor, long-neglected cotton planter.

Now for the solution of the problem—the means by which the Government can give this assistance without hazard of loss. Let a part of the treasury surplus be expended in building cotton warehouses at convenient points in the South. Let the Government say to the cotton planter, "If manufacturers will not pay you thirteen cents a pound, bring your cotton to the warehouse, and on strict and proper grading you shall receive warehouse receipts" (suppose I term them cotton certificates in analogy to gold and silver certificates), "at the rate of fourteen cents a pound for standard grade. You must pay the warehouse a fee of one cent a pound to cover all expenses, costs, and risks." These certificates could be issued for ten, hundred, and thousand pound lots and be made negotiable. (I say fourteen cents because this adds the one penny the Government has re-

ceived to the price the cotton could be purchased for before entering the warehouse. If a large part of the crop should pass through these warehouses the revenue would leave a handsome profit to the Treasury after paying all expenses.) These certificates would be the same as cash to the planter for all purposes, for they would be accepted by every one as readily as are gold and silver certificates. These are general suggestions only, but they form the basis of a plan that can be perfected in detail by proper legislation.

The practical result of the plan thus outlined would be to prevent the Liverpool Cotton Exchange from dictating the price of our product, while European and American manufacturers, knowing that the planter was sure of getting thirteen cents for his cotton of standard grade, realizing the statistical position of the staple, and compelled to have it or to suspend operations, would go into our local markets and pay thirteen cents rather than to buy up Government certificates at the higher price, or to pay in the same at the warehouse. It is probable that under this system at least three-quarters of our annual crop would be sold outside the warehouse at thirteen cents.

It may be said that such a system would induce other cotton countries to increase their production, and the world would after a time do without the American crop. Experience teaches that this is improbable. During the war, from 1861 to 1866, the cotton-growing resources of every part of the globe were tested to the utmost. In 1862 the representatives of thirty-five different countries from which supplies might be expected assembled in London to concert measures for meeting the emergency. Ten years later, in 1872, at an exhibition held in the same city for this special purpose, only a few of those thirty-five countries were represented, and most of those confessed disappointment and failure. America had again entered the field and defied the world. With much of the Southern cotton crop inaccessible between 1861 and 1865, and with the encouragement of big prices and governmental assistance, the world's supply was so inadequate that for a time cotton sold in New York at from one dollar and a half to two dollars a pound. These indisputable facts prove that this country has a monopoly of this great staple, and while it ought not to employ the power it possesses to the detriment of any interest, it has the right as well as the ability to make this crop reasonably profitable to its producers.

It may be urged that if cotton warehouses are built for the benefit of Southern planters, Western farmers will want a similar system for their products. This argument is not tenable. Western products are perishable, while cotton is not. Moreover, Western voters have virtually acknowledged that they find incidental protection in the great home markets made for their products by the manufacturing States. They know also that as the purchasing power of the South increases, so does the demand for their meats, breadstuffs, hay, winter vegetables, and orchard products. No section has a greater interest in the prosperity of Southern planters.

Doubtless other objections will be made to these suggestions, but these can be met as they arise. It must be admitted that this protection to the cotton planter would destroy the cotton speculation of the world. The Liverpool and the New York Cotton Exchanges would disappear from the commercial horizon—it would mean death to the cotton speculator, life to the cotton planter, and an equitable division between him and the manufacturer of the profits, and yet work no injustice to the consumer. The Republican party, with its love for protection and its professions of love for the negroes—"the wards of the nation"—can, by assisting in such a measure, ingratiate itself with the South, give substantial aid to the laborers in the cotton-fields, and do justice to the Southern people generally by extending to them the full protection which it claims to give to Northern workmen.

The writer is a Southern Democrat, without local, sectional, or race prejudices, who desires earnestly to see equal justice meted out, so that his section may keep pace with the other great sections of our country. He believes that under existing conditions the great need of the South is such protection as will assure a reasonable price for its chief staple, and thereby secure prosperity to its citizens and to all our people. Every patriot, whether Democrat or Republican, must desire this consummation, and every protectionist must necessarily approve of protection to the cotton planter, for it makes his line of argument consistent, secures his own position, and blazes the way for converts to his economic faith.

*Harry M. M. M.*

### BALLOT REFORM WILL WIN.

THE decided action taken by the New York County Democracy in favor of ballot reform, which amounts practically to an indorsement of the Saxton Bill, is the most significant expression thus far made on this subject from the Democratic side in the State of New York.

Heretofore, it must be borne in mind, the Democratic minority in both branches of the Legislature has opposed electoral reform, excepting that it gave reluctant support to a measure which at the last moment was introduced as a substitute, and which would have utterly failed to accomplish the purposes of the Saxton Bill.

Governor Hill, adroit and tireless leader as he is, was able to control the solid minority representation in this matter. That control has now been broken. The representatives of the County Democracy in the Legislature may be expected to stand by the action of their organization, and to govern their conduct accordingly.

The County Democracy has made public procla-

mation that it favors ballot reform like that suggested and intended by the Saxton Bill. While the votes of the County Democracy members of the Legislature will not be sufficient with the Republican vote to make the two-thirds necessary to override the Governor's veto, still it is reasonable to hope that Democrats from the interior, if not from Tammany Hall, will, when the Legislature meets, break away from the control of the Governor and support the Saxton Bill.

Some of the most influential Democratic papers in the State, such as the New York World and the Buffalo Courier, have been earnestly in favor of a secret ballot. The influence of this press, as well as the influence of public opinion, which is manifesting itself everywhere throughout the State in both parties in favor of the Australian system of voting, will be felt much more strongly at Albany this winter than it was a year ago. We believe it will be sufficiently powerful not only to secure the passage of a ballot-reform measure, but also its passage, if necessary, over the veto of the Governor.

In this matter politics should be disregarded. It would be a stroke of good generalship if Governor Hill would summon his friends to the support of ballot reform, and if representatives from both parties would then agree upon a measure embodying substantially the principles of the Saxton Bill, and pass it by a unanimous vote. This would be doing justice to the people and infinite credit to the Legislature.

### HOME RULE IN BRAZIL.

IT is not so surprising that a constitutional monarchy in Brazil should suddenly give way to a republican form of Government as that the change should be effected during the incumbency of Dom Pedro II. No popular outbreak preceded the transformation up to the time that it was effected by a combination of the army and navy, and surprise is expressed that it was made with apparently so little preparation. In truth, for some time, and especially within the current year, public sentiment has been strongly directed toward the desirability of a republican form of Government in Brazil. So widespread was this feeling against the Empire that only a few months ago, at the close of May, the Conservative Cabinet appointed in March, 1888, under the regency of Princess Isabelle, was dismissed, and the Liberal party called upon to organize a new ministry. The election last August resulted in an overwhelming Liberal victory, but this did not appease the Republicans, for it was openly charged that official pressure was brought to bear toward the success of the Government at the election.

Having unlimited license, the leading newspapers of Brazil have earnestly advocated a republican form of Government, and the victory is theirs as much as that of any leader or clique of leaders in the party. Perhaps the change would not have been so easily effected had there not been a peculiar train of circumstances attending it. Many Conservative slave-holders were opposed to the Government because of its failure to compensate them for the loss of their slaves; members of the Church party opposed the Liberal tendencies of Dom Pedro, and some of the wealthiest provinces were restless under the law which took from them their large receipts from export duties and applied them to the uses of the treasury of the central Government at Rio de Janeiro. All these influences were active, and when the blow was struck by the army and navy the change was accomplished with the greatest facility.

The stability of the new republic is far from being assured. The problem of popular suffrage will be especially perplexing, as eighty per cent. of the population is illiterate, and the suffrage is at present confined to 200,000 out of the entire population of over 12,000,000. What shall be done with the illiterates and slaves will be the great question in Brazil, as it is in our Southern States. The problem of home rule is of course rendered easier of solution by the example and the success of the United States.

If the Republic of Brazil becomes well established we may shortly expect similar revolutions, all of them perhaps not so bloodless, in other lands. The decisive blow has been struck by the largest of the South American States, a country with a territorial area in excess of all Europe combined, and larger even than that of the United States. It is a revolution pregnant with the gravest consequences.

### A TIMELY WARNING.

WHEN Mr. Allen O. Myers, formerly one of the leading editors of the Cincinnati Inquirer, the representative Democratic newspaper of Ohio, at a recent meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club in that city, declared against the nomination by the Democracy of that State of any millionaire for the Federal Senate, he did a bold and brave thing. By name he designated the offensive millionaires. Mr. John R. McLean, of the Inquirer; Mr. Calvin Brice, of the Democratic National Committee; Mr. J. H. Thomas, a millionaire free-trader of Ohio, were all put under the ban by Mr. Myers, who declared that if one of these or any other millionaire from Ohio were sent to the Senate he would abandon the Democratic party.

There has been a great deal in the Democratic press about the sending of rich Republicans to the Federal Senate, and there was a great deal in the Democratic newspapers last fall regarding Republican millionaires who were interested in the success of General Harrison. All this was the clap-trap of politics, the vapors of the demagogue. Among the richest men in the Federal Senate to-day are Democrats, and millionaires like Calvin Brice and William L. Scott were at the head of the Democratic



National Committee last fall, and were the personal representatives of Grover Cleveland.

The time was when the public accepted without question the statements of newspapers as facts, but the time has come, so far as the Democratic press is concerned, when its statements regarding Republican politicians cannot be accepted without careful investigation as to their reliability. The *New York World*, since the election of last fall, has been denouncing plutocrats and plutocracy, but with all its independence and conceded enterprise, it has never been bold enough to do what a Democratic politician of Ohio, Mr. Allen O. Myers, has just done, viz., call out by name Democratic millionaires who are candidates for public place and stigmatize them according to the *World's* opinion of their deserts.

One good thing may come out of Mr. Myers's defection. He was implicated in the infamous tally-sheet forgeries by which the election of a millionaire, Mr. Payne, to the Senate was made possible. In his remarks to the Young Men's Democratic Club, Mr. Myers made this startling statement:

"I have never asked any favors, and yet because of the method by which a certain millionaire sought to gain his seat in the United States Senate I was made the victim, and to-day am called a tally-sheet forger; but the men who should be in the penitentiary of Ohio are men high in public and party councils, who inspired that crime. Politicians may put up at auction public offices, they may sell and buy the United States Senatorship, they may bribe conventions and Legislatures, but there is one thing that cannot be bought, and that is public sentiment."

This is not only an accusation, it is an indictment, and the honest men of the State of Ohio should ask Mr. Myers to make his words good. If he does, we may at last have the true inwardness of the infamous crime by which it was made possible to elect a Democrat from Ohio to the Federal Senate in 1884.

#### ATTACKING CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT CHARLES J. KNAPP, of New York, a Republican, in a printed interview says he would like to see the Civil-service Reform Law repealed. He is opposed to the law because, as he says, "it prevents a Congressman from recommending and securing places for his friends," and he suggests a law by which all the Federal appointments in the States shall be apportioned among the Congressional districts and given out by the Members of Congress, including those of both parties.

Mr. Knapp confesses that he opposes the law because it prevents him from getting the spoils of office, and he wants a law that will give him a larger share in them. Mr. Knapp is entirely wrong if he believes that his opinion is that of his party. The Republican party does not want spoilsmen returned to power. Emphatically it does not want the offices doled out under the exclusive supervision of Congressmen. There has been too much of that already.

The civil-service reform movement, in so far as it intends to put only fit and capable men in public offices, and to put an end to the demands for recognition by men notoriously unfit for place, is a good law. If President Cleveland had administered it justly and conscientiously, every other Administration would have found it easier to have done the same. President Cleveland, by permitting repeated evasions of the law at the demands of notorious spoilsmen, struck the severest blow at civil-service reform that it has ever suffered.

The masses of the people, regardless of the politicians, would like to see none but honest and competent men put in public place. They favor a civil-service law which shall exclude every incompetent and dishonest man, no matter what claims he may advance for recognition, no matter what work he may have done in the slums and purlieus to get votes or to stop some one else from getting them. Services of this kind should not be paid for by the tender of public place. Politicians who negotiate for such services should pay for them themselves, and thank their good fortune that such operations do not land all concerned in prison or the penitentiary.

#### THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

THE first congress of Catholic laymen ever held in the United States recently closed at Baltimore, and was a well-devised undertaking and most admirably carried out. The proceedings, embracing as they did the dedication of the new university building at Washington and various other features, were of unusual interest, and attracted the attendance and attention of many eminent laymen and officials of the Church.

The most important act of the congress was the adoption of a platform or declaration of principles. It expressed devotion to the Roman Catholic Church, insisted upon religious instruction in public schools, denounced Mormonism and dangerous societies; condemned nihilism, socialism, and communism, and greed of capital; disapproved the employment of young minors in factories; protested against the deprivation of Christian teaching for the Indians; pledged assistance to any movement intended to ameliorate and promote the condition of the negro race; favored Catholic participation to a greater degree in general philanthropic and reformatory movements; pledged support to legislation for proper Sunday observances; opposed the corrupt influence of saloons in politics, and especially the Sunday saloon; recommended Catholics to read Catholic periodicals and other literature, and favored congregational singing. This briefly outlines the salient points of the declaration of principles.

It was in large part not different from any declaration of principles that any Christian church might promulgate. In one important point, however, it is sure to attract special attention, and that is in its reference to the public schools. The declaration in reference to this matter clearly antagonized the State public-school system. It insists on a system of popular education "which demands not only physical and intellectual, but also the moral and religious training of our youth." Some of the addresses of prominent clergymen emphasized the position of the Church in this matter, and one significant feature of the great parade which was part of the exercises was a procession of 15,000 children from the parochial schools.

It is not surprising that the Catholic Church desires the education of Catholic children in Catholic schools, but it is obvious

that no denominational teaching ever can be injected into the exercises of our public-school system. If that system is to be maintained the school must be absolutely non-sectarian and undenominational. If it were sought to solve the problem by dividing the school moneys among the various denominations, we would have not one public-school system, but an infinite variety, with the funds in the hands of various sects more anxious for proselytes than for the instruction of the youths.

It is obvious to every reasonable mind that the public-school system, as implanted in the United States and successfully carried on for over a century, must and will be maintained, and that any warfare against it by any religious denomination, no matter how powerful it may be in or out of politics, must fail. That is inevitable, and if the issue in any election is made on a platform for or against the public-school system, the victory will certainly be with the party which sustains the public school. Many of the most devoted members of the Catholic Church earnestly favor the public-school system and oppose the parochial school, for at best the latter fails to meet the expectations of either the public or the parent.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE two leading Democratic candidates for the United States Senatorship in Ohio are both millionaires and both free-traders. "Plutocracy!"

SOME interesting disclosures have been made during recent examinations of persons applying for naturalization in Utah. Several applicants testified that Mormons were forced, under penalty of death, to take an oath pledging themselves to overthrow the Government of the United States. Several witnesses admitted having seen the death penalty enforced in a number of cases. It is difficult to understand how persons who have taken oaths to resist the laws of the country can with any safety or propriety be admitted to the rights of citizenship.

A good deal of fun has been made of Roswell P. Flower's speech at Chattanooga during his visit to the South with Governor Hill. The *New York Sun* referred to it as "the encyclopedia speech." Any one who reads it, however, will discover that it was one of the most sensible, business-like, and satisfactory speeches made during the trip. The advice that Mr. Flower gave to the Southern people, and the words of encouragement he spoke to them regarding their material growth, were in every way commendable. Mr. Flower spoke like a business man, and every one knows that he is capable, when he feels like it, of giving sound advice in good Anglo-Saxon.

AN insurance broker named George H. Binney, of Boston, age twenty-eight years, recently failed, leaving liabilities amounting to \$125,000 and practically no assets. He lived in a \$50,000 house, which was luxuriously furnished, had a summer home at Nantasket Beach, an unusually fine stable, and bought cigars costing from \$125 to \$270 per thousand. This style was maintained on the small business of an ordinary insurance broker. Of course Mr. Binney knew, when he was living in luxury and rolling in apparent wealth, that a crash must speedily come. By what process he could have extracted any enjoyment from his luxurious surroundings, is not apparent to a sensible man. Something must be wrong in the mental composition of one who finds pleasure amid such circumstances.

It is stated that the control of the State of Illinois in the next election depends upon the result of the election of December 12th in Chicago for nine drainage commissioners. This body, under an act passed by the late Legislature, is authorized to spend \$60,000,000 for a sewerage and water system for Chicago. It has the power, it is stated, to employ 10,000 men a year for seven years, and this large body of men, if elected, might decide the result of the next electoral contest in the State. If this be true, the Republicans of Illinois should give the matter immediate attention, though we hardly believe it possible to take Illinois out of the Republican column within the next ten years in any national canvass. The people of Abraham Lincoln's State have been loyal too long to the party he vitalized to abandon it now.

THE great Catholic mass-meeting in Baltimore on Sunday night, November 17th, in advocacy of high license marks an important step for this reform movement. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and the Catholic leader of the temperance movement in England, the Rev. James Nugent, took a leading part in the Baltimore meeting, which was also attended by many prominent Protestants. The resolutions unequivocally declared in favor of high license, even the highest license, to restrict and ultimately prohibit the liquor traffic. With the powerful influences of the Catholic Church exercised in this direction, the high-license movement in New York, New Jersey, as in many Western States, has a re-enforcement that must eventually crown it with success. A better work never received the approval of the Catholic Church.

WE publish in the present issue an interesting contribution from Colonel Skinner, a leading Democrat of North Carolina, on the importance of affording adequate protection to the cotton interest of the South. His specific suggestion is that the Treasury surplus should be expended in erecting warehouses at which planters can deposit their cotton whenever buyers are unwilling to pay an advance equal to forty-seven per cent. protection, and hold it for a rise, receiving therefor certificates analogous to the gold and silver certificates now authorized by law; his argument being that in this way the American producer would be able to control the market at remunerative prices. The suggestion is certainly a novel one, and will be sure to attract attention, though we suspect it will be very generally regarded as impracticable.

BECAUSE Postmaster-general Wanamaker was expected to appoint a postmaster for Columbia, S. C., in place of a friend of Senator Hampton, the latter writes an ill-tempered letter denouncing Mr. Wanamaker, and charging him with telling a falsehood. Senator Hampton declares that the Postmaster-general promised

not to remove the incumbent until the expiration of his term, and to consult Senator Hampton before his successor was appointed. The South Carolina fire-eater says that the Postmaster-general broke his word in regard to both these promises, though no commission has yet been issued. Has Senator Wade Hampton ever been charged with failing to keep his word? Did he ever fail to keep a contract? Did he ever violate an oath? Let him recall the active part he took in the secession movement, and answer. Senator Hampton's letter is calculated to do him more harm than it can inflict on the Postmaster-general.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union has done much good, but we fear its usefulness has been sadly interfered with by its action at the recent national convention in Chicago. The resolutions, adopted in the face of an earnest protest, make the organization an ally of the third or Prohibition party. The immediate result of its action was that about fifty delegates withdrew and organized a non-partisan women's temperance party. It would be better if all the women, whether in or out of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, would refrain from publicly interfering in political matters until the right of suffrage were conferred upon them, or until they had a better knowledge of politics than the majority seem to possess. At a time when thoughtful men in the Prohibition party are abandoning it because of the aid and comfort it has given to the Democratic party, it is more than strange that the Women's Christian Temperance Union has deliberately renewed its alliance with the third party.

THE traveling public will be the gainer by the recent close traffic arrangement established between the Northwestern and Union Pacific Railroads. Already a fast limited mail-train has been put on this route from Chicago to Portland and San Francisco, reducing the time from Chicago to Portland to eighty-three hours, and to San Francisco to eighty-five, a reduction of seven hours on the former and a full half-day on the latter. A similar reduction in time is to be made on east-bound passengers and mails. We have no doubt that eventually it is the intention of the Vanderbilts by this new combination to run through fast trains from New York to San Francisco and Portland without change. The passenger bound around the world can then step from his ocean steamer in New York, take the Elevated Railroad to the Grand Central Station, enter his Wagner Palace-car, and in four and one-half days find himself on the Pacific coast, ready to take his steamship for China. Verily we are living in a wonderfully fast age, and the Vanderbilts, with Mr. Depew in charge of things, seem abundantly able to keep up with the procession.

IS THE civil government of the city of New York honeycombed with rottenness? It would seem so. First we had the aqueduct scandal; then came the shameful case of Sheriff Flack, which is now quickly followed by amazing disclosures regarding the management of the Department of Public Docks. It is clearly revealed that the dock board, while apparently selling dock privileges at auction to the highest bidder, has in reality sold them to dummies or to speculators, who have found it very profitable to re-let them at a large advance. In one instance it is shown that an ex-city judge claimed a dock privilege for a friend, and managed the dock so badly that it will cost the city from \$10,000 to \$15,000 to put it in repair. In another case it shows that small fry politicians for years leased a city dock at a rental of \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year, and immediately sub-let it to the Government for three times what he paid. The whole thing is rank and vile. The Legislature will have plenty of work when it meets in January, but one of its first efforts should be directed to a thorough investigation of the departments of the city of New York. Let us have the truth, and quickly.

MR. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, the Speaker of the House of Representatives last session, insists that the recent elections mean that Grover Cleveland must be nominated again in 1892. Mr. Carlisle is a Southern gentleman, and, like all the politicians of the South, has an utter misconception of political conditions outside of his own immediate neighborhood. It is the misfortune of the Southern man, as a rule, that his mental horizon is bounded by very restricted limits. What he thinks should be, is, in his mind, what will be. It is natural that men like Mr. Carlisle and his associates in the South, who believed in the cause of secession, and who in the Confederate constitution engraved a provision for absolute free trade, should manifest a decided preference for Mr. Cleveland, who had the audacity and the folly to place the Democratic party upon a free-trade platform. But we still hold to the view that the Democracy of the North will insist on having a new candidate in 1892. The South, having made itself "solid" for any candidate that may be nominated, will be expected to ratify the choice of the convention, whoever he may be, and, unless all signs fail, the State of New York, the battle-ground in the next contest, will furnish the man, and his name will not begin with C.

THE need of a new libel law in this State, and in other States, has long been dwelt upon by the press, but there is always a sufficient number of lawyers and cranks in the Legislature to defeat bills for libel-law reform. A case recently occurred in Arkansas which illustrates the working of the libel law. The *Arkansas Democrat* was sued for \$10,000 damages by a man who asserted that he had been defamed by the newspaper. On the trial it was shown that the defamatory statements had been made, and the newspaper, as soon as its attention was called to the matter, offered to make a retraction, although it was shown that the rumors it had printed had been circulated by others and had not been wholly disproved. The plaintiff insisted on satisfaction, and the jury, under the law, felt compelled to award him damages of one cent. This was virtually a victory for the newspaper, and yet under the absurd provisions of the law it had to go into court and meet the expense of its lawyers and of a trial, and submit to great annoyances, all for nothing. We trust the Legislature of this State will heed the request of the New York Press Association, and amend the libel law in several important particulars. If the Legislature fails in this matter the press should see to it that its membership is very generally changed next year.



## REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES.

## XV. MRS. ADOLF LADENBURG.

THE lovely face that looks out from a page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to-day is by many considered that of the most beautiful woman in New York society. There can indeed be no question of its attractiveness. Mrs. Ladenburg is a shining example of the social product that came into prominence just about the time that the "professional beauty" made her first appearance. She is a "married belle." She belongs to that small but rapidly growing group of gay young married women of fair and stainless repute, whose post-nuptial admirers probably exceed those of their girlhood.

Mrs. Ladenburg was born Emily Stevens. She is a daughter of Mr. Alexander Henry Stevens, and a sister of Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, who is a shining light in society, and a member of that distinguished aggregation of wealth and social weight known as "The Patriarchs." Mrs. Ladenburg married, a few years ago, a foreigner of birth, culture, and fortune, and it is chiefly since her marriage that she has acquired the reputation of being one of the most charming and admired of the young matrons who give distinction to New York society life. Personally, Mrs. Ladenburg is "divinely fair." Her complexion is a delicate pink and white, her eyes a translucent blue, curtained with long, dark lashes, and her head is covered with a mass of softly curling hair like spun gold. This radiant hair makes a halo about her *mignon* face that is wonderfully captivating. Mrs. Ladenburg has a languid, *blasé* manner that is as unusual in a tiny blonde creature as it is uncommon in so young a woman. She and her husband have a pretty little country house at Hempstead, Long Island, where the young married people seem to congregate with an almost involuntary unanimity.

She is a most ardent horsewoman, and is among the most faithful followers of the hounds. Mrs. Ladenburg's taste in dress is exquisite, and many of the most unique and fetching gowns seen during the winter are designed for and worn by her.

[The next portrait in this series will be that of Mrs. G. Albert Stevens.]

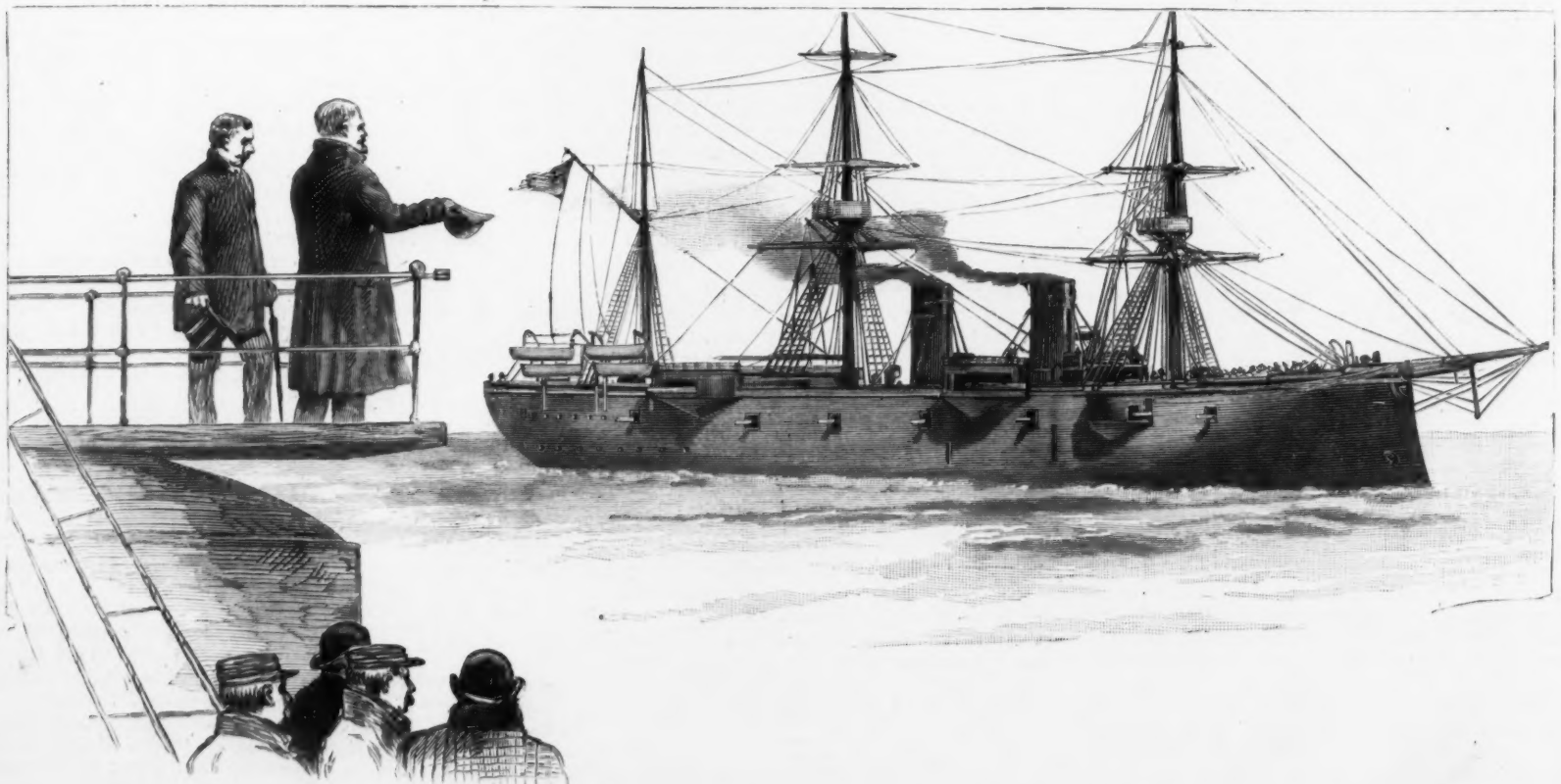
## THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

THE occasion of the departure from this port, on the 18th inst., of the four new steel vessels of the navy—the *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Yorktown*—known as the "Squadron of Evolution," for their cruise in European waters, was one of more than ordinary interest, and attracted a large share of public attention. A large party of public officials, guests of Secretary Tracy on the *Dolphin*, accompanied the squadron down the bay. At Sandy Hook the squadron passed in review, all the ships saluting Secretary Tracy, who acknowledged the compliment by repeatedly raising his hat. After the last ship, the *Yorktown*, was well past, the *Dolphin* fired a gun and raised the signal "Good-bye; a pleasant voyage." The *Chicago* responded "Thank you."

The cruisers of the squadron will first go to Lisbon, touching at the Azores, then to other Portuguese and Spanish ports, and then to Marseilles, Nice, Naples, Malta, and Alexandria. In the spring the vessels will return and go to Brest, and touch at all the leading ports of France, Germany, and Great Britain. The squadron's cruise has a two-fold purpose—to show European powers what the United States has begun to do toward a modern-built navy, and as a school for practical training.

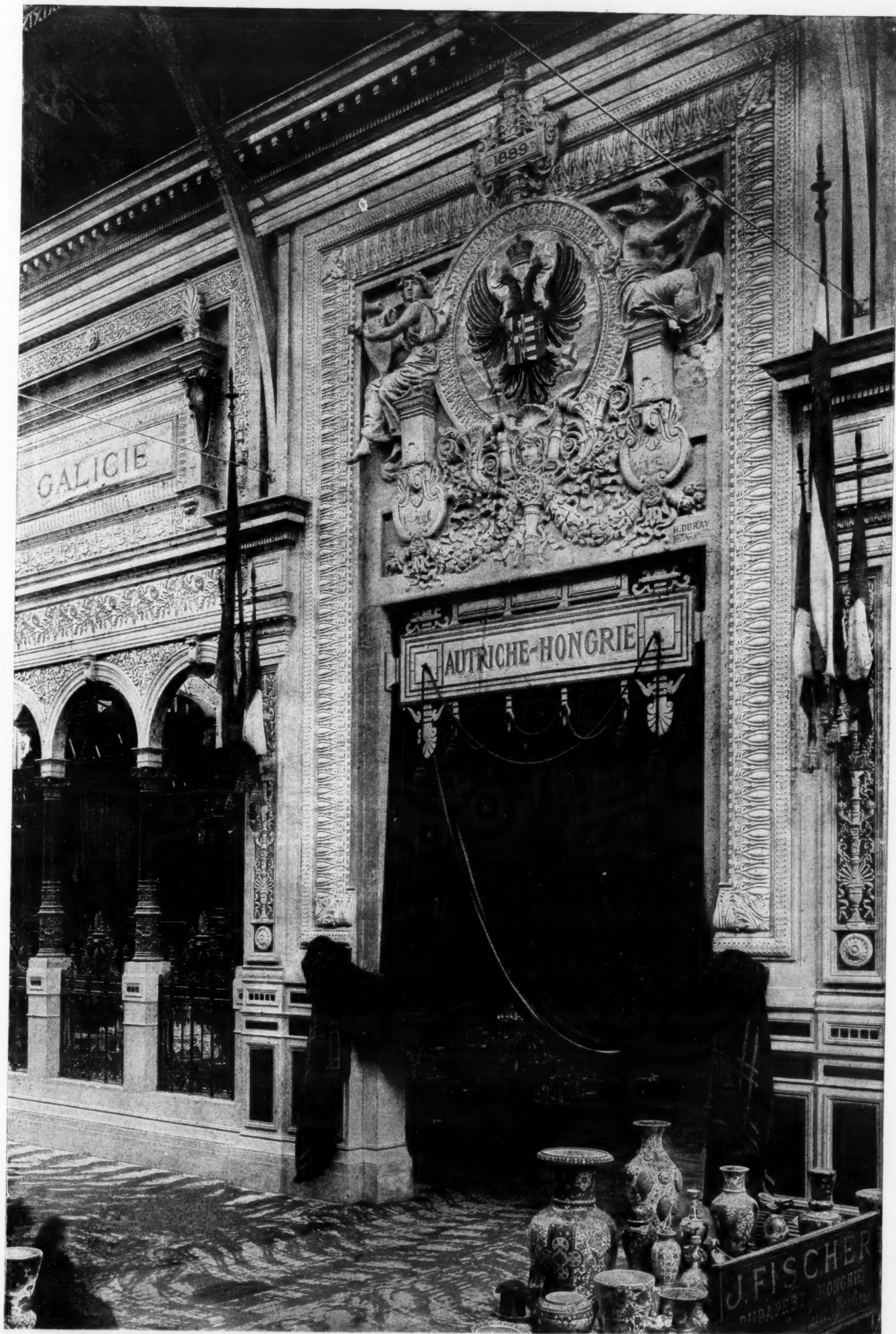


REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK.—XV. MRS. ADOLF LADENBURG.  
PHOTO BY MENDELSSOHN.



DEPARTURE OF THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—SECRETARY TRACY AND EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY RETURNING THE SALUTE OF THE "CHICAGO."—FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.





THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—ENTRANCE TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SECTION.



## THE SHEKELS AND THE CUP.

## THANKSGIVING LINES.

OUR grateful songs in rapture rise,  
For blessings from propitious skies;  
For golden harvests gathered here,  
Where plenty's purple banner flies  
Unchallenged through the circling year.

For bread the toiler need not lack,  
If at the plow he looks not back,  
And winnows from the seed the tares.  
He'll find the shekels in his sack,  
As Jacob's anxious sons found theirs.

Large is the loaf the harvest brings,  
Feast for a continent of kings.

Are we not sovereigns lifted up?  
Our nation's (as the youngest born),  
Like Benjamin's filled sack of corn,  
Contains the shekels and the cup!

Summer on rapid wings has fled,  
Leaves that were green are turning red,  
The cheerful swallows southward soar;  
But He who gives us daily bread  
Has filled our basket and our store.

From teeming fields bronzed labor tills,  
Our vaults and bins and barns are filled,  
And we have learned to toil and trust.  
The rain, in plenteous showers distilled,  
Fell on the just and the unjust.

• GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

## NEILA SEN.

## CHAPTER I.



WITH closely concentrated attention, two young men bent over a curious little mechanical object upon the table between them and silently observed its action. Composed of brightly polished metals, relieved here and there by surfaces of jet-black gutta percha, the small mass of complicated levers, screws, springs, and other less easily comprehensible parts might have been viewed, by one unacquainted with it, as either a model or a jewel of unique form, it was at once so diminutive and so

pretty. But two green cords inclosing insulated threads of copper, connected with it and trailed across the red-baize covering of the table, encouraged the suspicion that it might be a thing of some practicality, at least for purposes of demonstration, notwithstanding its apparently fragile beauty. The young man who sat behind the table nearest the wall, having seemingly satisfied himself with study of its mechanism, proceeded to test it. Moving his fingers slowly from one to another of several electrical keys arranged at his right, upon a plane a little lower than the table's level, he caused life to leap into the little thing. Its small parts moved, bright sparks flashed from it, and when he attached to it a thin disk of silver, each spark seemed transformed to a musical note, faint but clear. By manipulation of the keys controlling the currents employed, he caused those silvery tones to run through the chromatic scale, ascending and descending, within the compass of a single octave.

"It is marvelously ingenious," he said at length, looking up with an appreciative smile.

"Good enough, as far as it goes," responded his *vis-à-vis*, indifferently.

"As far as it goes!" Why, I don't see anything the matter with it. It works perfectly."

"Oh, yes! But I have yet to find means for making it serve a practical use. At present it is simply a costly toy. And it is too delicate and complicated."

"I have never seen a more beautiful model. That is something in which we are ages ahead of Europe—the exquisite finish, grace, and tastefulness of our machinery. It is not enough for us to have a thing work well; it must also look well. As for this being merely a toy now, you remember that it was some time before the world saw anything else in the telephone. You must not be discouraged."

"Not at all. I have known all along what was before me, and that getting it to this point was only one step. But, incomplete as the thing is yet, I wanted you to see it, to let you know how I was getting along."

"I am glad you did, Dudley. Many friends as you have, I do not think any of them has a warmer feeling for you personally than I have, or a deeper interest in your success. I have a profound conviction that your genius is going to make a great man of you some day; one whom we shall all be proud of knowing. It's rather a pity you had not started in ten years ago, before the electrical field was so well covered as it is now. There is so little left untouched."

"So little?"

"Yes. About all that seems to be done is to improve on the work of others. There are over six hundred millions of dollars invested in what may be broadly called electrical business in the United States, and thousands of our brainiest and most progressive scientific workers are engaged in the perfection of electrical science and its applications. The new recruit must be a gallant one to win distinction in that army of veterans."

"And yet, Harold, we are only learning the rudiments of that science. You, dealing in a business way with results crystallized into forms of utility for popular service, cannot feel as he does who reaches out into the darkness to find and grasp the mighty mysteries it conceals. He finds himself confronted by new forces, encounters new laws, is challenged by new conditions at every step of his progress. Hardly has he found firm footing and assurance of his comprehension of his surroundings at one point, when a glimpse of the infinity of the unknown flashes

upon, awes, and dazes him. He is made to feel that he is dealing not with the knowledge of a limitable science, but the wisdom of the universe. Unfathomable to mortal minds are the relations and correspondences that bind the force he seeks to know with everything in manifested nature, and, as he dimly but powerfully feels, with the unmanifested also. I doubt if there is an earnest, advanced, thinking student of electrical science who dares to confide to others all the thoughts to which his mind is compelled by that which he encounters; who even ventures to whisper to his own soul the hope that he may lift the veil hiding the unknowable toward which his progress steadily tends."

He had begun speaking in a colloquial tone, but gradually, with apparent unconsciousness, changed to one of soliloquy. At length he seemed to sink into reverie and was silent.

Between the physical personalities of the two friends there was little to choose. Each was a good type of the best class of young New-Yorkers. They were tall, well-built, athletic, with fine open countenances, in the expression of which thoughtfulness and energy were happily blended with vivacity and good humor. But the serious elements predominated in the face of the speculative inventor, Dudley Fordyce, and his figure was slenderer than that of his friend, Harold Godfrey. His complexion was a shade darker, also. Harold was as blonde as a typical Norseman, with tawny, golden hair that was a subject of irrepressible dispute between him and his fair cousin, Millicent Reese. Every autumn, when he returned from his long vacation—which he always spent in fishing and shooting, never at fashionable resorts—she would exclaim in tones of admiration:

"Oh, Harold! you've no idea how good-looking you are. That is the way you should always wear your hair—flowing down over your collar like a lion's mane. Your head is positively grand now. You look like a magnificent Viking!"

"But not being a magnificent Viking," he would reply, "I shall not assume to look like one."

And the next day his Absalomian locks would be shorn, to her frankly expressed disgust.

Foot-ball, oar, rod, and gun had all helped in Harold Godfrey's physical development, so that he was really a splendid specimen of a man, with the even temper, good nature, and calm self-reliance that are the concomitants of perfect health. With reachings into the unfathomable and speculations upon the unknowable he never troubled himself, and when Dudley went off upon such mental excursions he placidly sat still upon the shore of solid fact and waited for him to come back. So he did in the present instance, turning his gaze away from the absorbed thinker before him to the pleasing picture visible through the big window at his side.

The brilliant sunshine and balmy air of a May morning had brought out a throng of promenaders, nine-tenths of whom, on that thoroughfare, were ladies endowed with the wealth of personal charms characteristic of the women of New York. The sparkle of their bright eyes, the delicate tints of their cheeks, the vivid colors of their costumes, and the profusion of choice flowers worn as corsage bouquets, constituted together a veritable intoxication of the sight of the critically appreciative looker-on.

Harold regarded that living panorama of loveliness as a totality in which individualities were blended for the production of a general effect, when suddenly his attention was arrested by an exceptional figure; one that seemed to stand out from all the rest surrounding it, as a white diamond might amidst rubies and sapphires. The figure was that of a young girl. Slender and short of stature, those who followed her, if they noticed her at all, doubtless thought her a child, or little more. But those who met and took a second look at her—as all did who had one glimpse of her face—saw that in form and features she possessed all the charms of maturely developed girlhood, though her age none would have deemed more than sixteen, or at most seventeen, years. Her face was an exquisite oval, her features delicately molded, her complexion a clear, bright gold, with the rich red blood tinting her cheeks and showing forth through a skin so transparent that the color effect produced seemed to be that of a mingling of sunshine and ruddy flame seen through translucent glass. In her dark eyes, liquid and large, rested a look of gentle tranquillity and tenderness. Over them hung long, thick lashes like a fringe, above which arched heavy brows that almost met. Her small red lips were firm, but without sternness, and the whole expression of her face was eloquent of the high thoughts and courage of a pure soul, serious but not sad.

She carried a letter in her hand and looked inquiringly at the many signs upon the buildings as she slowly moved along, in apparent unconsciousness that she was not walking in a solitude. In front of the window through which Harold was watching her, she stopped and glanced at the address upon the letter in her hand. Then she looked up again at the golden-lettered signs upon the plate-glass: "Helios Electric Supply Co.—Godfrey & Son."

With a strange thrill of pleasure that he certainly would not have felt at the coming of even the most profitable customer, Harold Godfrey saw her approach the door. With what charming grace she moved! She did not seem to walk as other women do, but to glide, in the fashion peculiar to certain Oriental races, wherein effort at motion is no more perceptible than it is in the flight of some sea-birds, that drift like clouds. The dainty little hand that she laid upon the huge brass knob of the ponderous door was much too small to grasp it, but her strength must have been greater than her appearance indicated, for, even as Harold half arose from his seat to open the door to her, it swung back easily, and she entered. He stood up, at the low railing dividing his public office from the main floor of the store, to receive her.

"I seek," she said, in a low and very musical voice, "for Mr. John Godfrey," and she showed the letter in her hand, bearing that name as an address.

"Mr. John Godfrey," answered Harold, gravely, "was my father. He is dead."

"May he have found peace," she responded, softly, bowing her head. "It is a misfortune for me that he is dead. I am sorry for myself."

"You mean that you are sorry for him," corrected Harold, thinking that she had made an error in giving expression to her thought in a language that, though she spoke it with perfect pronunciation and intonation, was evidently strange to her, and used with some effort and constraint.

"Oh, no," she replied, with frank simplicity. "For myself, because he is not here to meet me. For him it is not well to be sorry. Mr. Richard Henderson did tell me that Mr. John Godfrey had lived a very good life, and for such the reward is not here, but beyond what men call death."

Of course the young man had heard practically the same idea advanced before, in a platitudinous way, by good persons who at the same time, as he very well knew, would have dreaded nothing so much as going after that reward, whatever it might be. But to hear it enunciated in such an earnest, believing tone by that young girl, to whom it was manifestly a vivid reality, rather surprised him.

"Will you not step inside?" he asked her, opening the little gate in the railing and placing a chair for her.

She bowed her head in acquiescence, glided in, and seated herself. Dudley Fordyce, who had been awakened from his reverie by her voice, looked at her silently, with a little astonishment and a good deal of admiration.

"The name that you have mentioned—Richard Henderson—was that of one of my father's best friends," said Godfrey, as she took her chair.

"The letter that I hold is from him," she replied, "and was written to obtain for me the honor and benefit of your father's acquaintance. It is doubtless proper that, since he is freed from life, I should present it to his son."

He took the letter which she extended to him, broke the seal, and after the preliminary formula—"By your permission"—read it in silence. Meanwhile Dudley sat staring at her, as he afterward said, with the consciousness that he was "acting like a brazen lout, yet unable to do otherwise." When Harold Godfrey had finished reading he arose, offered his hand to the young girl and said, with a charming smile upon his expressive features:

"Permit me to extend to you the cordial welcome that I am sure my father would have offered had he been alive to receive you, and to assure you that you have only to command me to find me wholly at your service."

She laid her little hand—small and perfect as a fairy's, he thought—in his outstretched palm, and responded with simple grace and manifestly grateful feeling:

"You are kind. I thank you. A friend's hand in a land of strangers is like cool water to him who is dying of thirst."

"Permit me," he said, "to introduce my best friend: Miss Neila Sen, Mr. Dudley Fordyce."

After the exchange of the usual salutations and commonplaces, Godfrey said, addressing his friend:

"Miss Sen comes all the way from Ceylon in the hope of recovering something of the estate which it is believed was left by her father, Narayana Chundar Sen, who died here in New York nine years ago."

"It is trusting a good deal to chance to let so long a time elapse before claiming an estate in this country."

"Oh, I have no fears," answered Neila, with calm confidence; "some person has, without doubt, taken care of it."

"Most probably; as if it was his own."

"Very likely."

"And ended by considering it so."

"Oh, that could not be, because the person would know that it did not really belong to him, but to the heirs of the one who was no more alive. And when I shall have found the person and present myself to him, with the proper papers to prove myself who I am—which I have—he will of course take pleasure in giving the property that is mine to me."

"That may be open to question."

"Oh, how can you say so? For him to act otherwise would be dishonest and unchristian, would it not?"

"Dishonest, yes. I am not an authority as to the other aspect," replied Fordyce, dryly.

"Why have you allowed so much time to elapse before making the claim?" asked Harold.

"My father," answered Neila, "came here with all the wealth he could command, beyond a modest sum for the maintenance of my mother and myself during his absence. He was a merchant, and thought that in this land of freedom, enterprise, and equality he would succeed better than at home among the English, whom we Hindoos only know as cruel masters, and dare not trust. I was a very little girl when he bade us farewell. Then we heard nothing more from him for a very long time; not until our friend, Mr. Henderson, returning to Colombo three years ago, after a long absence, told us that my father was dead, and gave me that letter to Mr. John Godfrey. My mother would have come with me, then, but a severe yet lingering illness prevented her. When she left me alone I came by myself."

"Well, of course the facts can be got at, though I frankly confess that I don't exactly know how to set about it myself, do you, Dudley?"

"No. Perhaps the Public Administrator, or the Surrogate's Court, or something or other of that sort."

"Ah! I have the idea. Excuse me a moment."

Turning to his desk, he wrote busily for a few minutes. While he was writing his friend conversed with the Cinhalese girl, and found himself more and more impressed by her artless simplicity, gentleness, and, withal, serious clearness of mind. She seemed to have the innocent heart of a child and the grave thoughtfulness of a sage.

"There!" exclaimed Harold, going through the operations of folding, enveloping, sealing and addressing his letter, and calling a messenger with the dexterous celerity that New-Yorkers acquire to such perfection, "that will fetch it. I have just written to my lawyer, telling him to supply the information inside of three hours, and he'll do it. It is his business to know all about such things. Tell me where you are stopping, and I will bring you this evening the knowledge you want to start with."

"I reside in the hotel, on this same street, to which Mr. Richard Henderson did direct me to come; that of the Fifth Avenue. It is full of people, yet I feel in it as lonely as if I were in the depths of the jungle."

"That will not last long. You will soon have many friends."

"Perhaps. I do not know. But—for your much kindness I do thank you, from my heart, and with happy confidence I will look forward to your coming."

As she spoke she arose to her feet. Her sitting down had been like unto a leaf lightly settling upon placid water; her ris-



ing up was as if the leaf had been lifted again by a zephyr. With a low and gracious reverence she glided away, leaving behind her a subtle perfume of sandal-wood.

"Great Scott! Dudley," exclaimed Harold. "Did you ever see such a girl?"

"Never in my life. Couldn't even have imagined her."

"I must tell Millicent all about her, and the first thing she will ask me will be, 'How was she dressed?' and I'm the chief of sinners if I can tell the first thing she had on. Did you notice?"

"No. I was looking at her eyes and listening to her voice."

"The deuce you were! Let's see: there were colors about her—bright colors, too, I think, but somehow they all seemed to blend so harmoniously into her personality that I just had to take her as a total."

"If she is a fair example of the Cinchalese maiden, I don't wonder that Ceylon is a favorite field for explorers."

(To be continued.)

## IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF MILLINERY AND EARLY WINTER NOVELTIES.

A SHORT year ago the milliners were doing their best to add to our height by the highest possible hats, with loop upon loop, and feathers overtopping all. Happily now all is changed, and bows of ribbon assume a horizontal position, and feathers are laid closely upon the brims of hats. Extreme flatness is aimed at, and crowns are noticeably shallow.

Bonnets, as a rule, are extremely small, and are intended to be perched daintily on the very top of the head. Some of the French models, however, are a trifle larger and more oval in shape, and necessitate dressing the hair extremely low, which is just now a prevalent fancy in Paris.

A group of three handsome imported hats is herewith presented in the illustration.



LONDON AND PARIS HATS.

Published by permission of Rosamond Bassett, West Twenty-third Street.

The hat pictured at the upper left hand is the "Emma Juch," and is made of stone-gray felt, with garnitures of velvet in a lighter shade, and ostrich plumes to match. A handsome silver buckle secures the roll of velvet at the front.

The wide-brimmed hat below is called the "Buffalo Bill," the latest Paris fancy. The crown is low, while the brim droops toward the front and is caught up at the back. The hat itself is an olive-brown plush, with a trimming of ribbon velvet and ostrich tips to match. It is most becoming to an oval face, and is made in numerous combinations of color.

The stylish French bonnet at the right of the group is the "Frank Leslie," and is made of white velvet, with black ostrich-feather trimming, jet, and velvet-ribbon strings. The crown is extremely low, and the inside of the flaring brim is faced with an ostrich-feather band. This shape is particularly handsome in pigeon-gray velvet and feathers.

For those ladies who desire imported bonnets at moderate prices, an opportunity is afforded them at the establishment of Rosamond Bassett, recently from abroad, who receives models by the weekly steamers from both Paris and London. One finds a choice display of varied shapes in the artistic parlor, where tea is served to customers by English maids in picturesque caps and aprons. One may have an English "guinea" hat copied to match any costume for \$6.00.

Besides the models already described, there is the "Johnny Gilpin," an eccentric shape, very simple, of felt rolled up closely at the sides, forming a scoop-like front, and fluted against the crown at the back. Full bows of gros-grain ribbon comprise the simple trimming. One of the newest theatre bonnets seen here has an open crown, through which a puff of hair is intended to show, and is becoming to a small head. This is styled the "Omelette," and is especially pretty with a tiara of open-work jet and velvet rolls.

At this time of year has an exceedingly comfortable appearance on hats and bonnets, but to look graceful must be skillfully managed. One becoming variety may have the crown covered with real Astrakhan, beaver, or any chosen fur, with dark, velvet-covered edge, and loops of orange, green, or flame-colored velvet ribbon falling from the top of the crown. Impeyan and other feather borders appear on several pretty toques, the former looking particularly well with green or black velvet crowns. Real lace is combined extensively with velvet. Little butterflies of lace are perched here and there, and fine barbes are made into pretty bows, with the ends wired to stand up so as to show the delicate pattern.

Some jaunty new jackets are seen on the street just at present, most of them quite short, and having half-fitting, double-breasted fronts. They are generally quite plain, with large buttons, and perhaps a Medici collar of fur. One model is made of stone-blue faced cloth, bordered around the lower edge of the jacket, and likewise the sleeves and neck, with a band of silver fox. It is fastened in front, slightly to the left side, with large buttons.

The opera-cloaks are unusually brilliant this year, and consist for the most part of the dark, rich shades of plush and velvet, with embroidery, and showers of jet ornaments falling from the shoulders.

The "Surprise" costume, introduced several months ago, has taken on a new and more elaborate form.

Everything in silver is quite in the height of fashion, and silver ornaments for gowns seem to be becoming the rage.

A material which is gaining favor for night-dresses in the cold season is nun's-veiling of the finest quality, in cream or palest tints, with frills of Valenciennes lace.

ELLA STARR.

## THE CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

AMONG the many Missouri River towns none occupies a more conspicuous location than St. Joseph, Mo. It is charmingly situated on the east bank of the river, in the very centre of the United States, surrounded by a country exceptionally rich and productive. Its population now is 75,000 people, and its wholesale merchants, of which there are many, draw trade from 4,000,000 people clustered within a radius of 200 miles. Fourteen great railroads enter the city, representing a total mileage of 33,586 miles, and ninety-eight passenger trains pass in and out of the St. Joseph Union Depot daily. The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, which owns the only railroad bridge across the Missouri River at this point, was the first road built west from St. Joseph, and is 450 miles long, extending to Grand Island, Neb., where it taps the Union Pacific. The general offices of this line are located at St. Joseph, and ably presided over by Mr. E. McNeill, General Manager. The Missouri Pacific Railroad also forms one of the heaviest freight roads and passenger lines connecting by fast through trains to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Denver.

The wholesale trade of St. Joseph reaches the astounding figure of \$110,000,000 per year, and is mainly in the hands of merchants who made their fortunes at this point. St. Joseph has seven banks, with total assets of \$7,619,150. Although well and favorably known as an excellent manufacturing centre, St. Joseph offers unusual inducements to capitalists in this direction. Quite a hog-packing interest is already centred here, one concern consuming from 1,000 to 2,000 hogs daily, to which must be added three other packing-houses, which have been in operation over twenty years. Very extensive stock-yards are located some two miles south of the city.

Everything in and about St. Joseph is of the most substantial character, and has come to stay. The educational and religious facilities are of the highest order. As shown elsewhere, a number of exceedingly handsome buildings ornament the city, the public buildings of St. Joseph being among the best in the West. The Buchanan County Court-house occupies an entire block. A new post-office and custom-house is about completed, and presents a magnificent piece of modern architecture. A handsome union depot impresses a stranger favorably, as does also a very attractive Young Men's Christian Association building. The State Insane Asylum, the largest and most complete in the West, is located in the suburbs of St. Joseph.

The city has the good fortune to offer very superior accommodations at the leading hotel, the Pacific. This house has long since been a welcome landmark to the great traveling public, yet has never reached the high-water mark of popularity until it came under the wise management of Mr. A. Scheringer. There is nothing which ease and comfort can suggest which is not found here. The cuisine is equal to the best in the country, while in all its arrangements the Pacific to-day ranks as a model hotel of the West. To register at this house once means to stop there always.

St. Joseph is justly termed the "electric" city, an immense power plant now being in course of erection to supply power to the various manufactories and those requiring power for other purposes. A fine electric-motor line is opening up a tract of very valuable suburban property, and ample street-car lines afford easy access to all parts of the city.

St. Joseph has never experienced a real estate boom, yet there is not a vacant residence in the city to-day. At least 1,000 suburban cottages could be rented or sold on the installment plan readily, the demand being brisk and growing.

Two active commercial bodies—the Board of Trade, with Mr. Fred. F. Schrader, Secretary, and the Manufacturers' Bureau, Mr. Oliver C. Hutchinson, Secretary—are aiding successfully in the development of the city by fostering new manufactories, etc., to locate here.

A very unique presentation of the vast resources of the country tributary to St. Joseph has just been carried to a successful issue as the New Era Exposition. The cereal display was the largest ever collected in the world, and forty acres of pavilions, colonnades, pyramids, grottoes, etc., artistically decorated and trimmed on the interior and exterior with the cereals and products of the soil, divided the attention and delight of several hundred thousand people.

There appears a great future in store for St. Joseph, Mo.

THE Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, of Orange, N. J., has been elected President of Howard University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. W. Patton, for eleven years president of the institution.

## PERSONAL.

M. FLOQUET has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

GENERAL MAHONE proposes to spend the winter in Washington, where he has taken a house.

IVAN PANIN, the Russian agnostic writer, has been converted and baptized a member of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis.

BUFFALO BILL has left Paris with his Wild West Show, and will appear at Lyons, Marseilles, Barcelona, and Naples during the winter.

COLONEL ALFRED RHETT, a historic character of South Carolina, and conspicuous in initiating the war of the Rebellion, recently died in Charleston in comparative poverty.

THE result of the election in Ohio seems to show that the State may be classed as doubtful, and this fact may make Congressman McKinley a Presidential possibility in 1892.

GERONIMO, the treacherous and bloodthirsty old Apache chief, is reported to have embraced Christianity, and is now actively engaged in Sunday-school work among his fellow-redmen.

THE King of Bavaria smokes 100 cigarettes every day, and is so fond of seeing blazes that each time he lights a cigarette he sets off a box of matches just for the fun of seeing them burn.

THE will of the late John Creran, a bachelor millionaire of Chicago, gives \$2,500,000 for the erection and maintenance of a public library in that city, about \$250,000 for church and mission purposes, and \$100,000 for a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, British Minister at Washington, spends much of his time in driving and walking with his four daughters, Maud, Sybil, Lilian, and Audrey. He is delighted with Washington, and considers it one of the pleasantest cities in the world.

MME. DISS DEBAR, of spook-picture fame, has turned up in London, having persuaded a Mrs. Levy, a rich widow of Washington, to go abroad with her and pay all expenses. Mrs. Levy, however, became disgusted with Diss Debar, and, slipping away from her, returned home a wiser but a poorer woman.

EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE thinks that the election of Mr. Cleveland as President in 1892 is inevitable: "Cleveland is in the air. Governor Hill, of New York, is a good Democrat, but he, as well as others, well knows that it is Cleveland whom the people want and it is he whom they will have."

EX-KING MILAN has decided to spend the winter in Paris, and, as living in that gay capital equally with his own tastes is expensive, he applied to the Serbian Government for an extra allowance of \$60,000 per annum. It was refused, but subsequently a compromise was effected, and he will, for a time, have a little pocket-money.

It is stated that Miss Kate Drexel, known in religion as Sister Catharine, will not remain in the Order of Mercy. She is merely making her novitiate in that Order so that she may become a nun and found a new Order. The sisterhood she will establish, it is said, will be distinctly American, and it will have for its object missionary work and charitable work among the Indians.

GOVERNOR FORAKER accepts his recent defeat with complacency. In a recent interview he said: "I have made it a rule all through my life not to be elated by success or cast down by adversity. I shall go back to the practice of the law at Cincinnati with clean hands, a clear conscience, and leaving a record behind me that neither I nor any friends of mine will ever be ashamed of."

THE Archduke John of Austria has renounced his rank and assumed the name of Johann Ort. He is thirty-seven years of age, and was at one time a lieutenant-field-marshal of the Austrian army. He prepared for his new career by selling all his real and personal property in Austria. He also renounced the appanage of 12,000 florins a year out of the Emperor's civil list, intending to live hereafter on his own earnings. It is understood that he will enter a ship-building yard in London.

A DISTINGUISHED foreign divine, visiting America for the first time, on the occasion of the Catholic Congress traveled between New York and Baltimore on the Congressional Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he said to a reporter that "one of the most wonderful things he experienced was the eating of a dinner between New York and Baltimore while the train was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour." It is an every-day experience with Americans, and they enjoy it thoroughly.

THE firm of Tiffany & Co. were especially honored at the late Paris Exposition. They not only took the grand prize for silverware, but received also fifteen medals, while the decoration of the Legion of Honor was conferred on Mr. E. C. Moore, a member of the firm. This is the second time this honor has been bestowed, Mr. Tiffany having been the recipient at the Exposition of 1878. Of the medals bestowed five were gold. It is seldom that so many honors are conferred upon any one house, but those who saw the Tiffany exhibit will not be at all surprised that it achieved this exceptional eminence in the final awards.

THE new men who have come to the front in Brazil are practically unknown to the outside world, and the accounts that are given of them by various Brazilians now in this country are somewhat conflicting, being tinged by individual views and prejudices. Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister to this country, is personally acquainted with most of the members of the Cabinet. Of General Dodero da Fonseca, the Provisional President, he speaks as one who has rendered important service to the country, while the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs are both men of eminent ability. The latter is a man about fifty-two years of age, and the most active leader of the Republicans. By profession a lawyer, he is best known in Brazil as one of the most brilliant of its writers for the press. He is, according to the Brazilian ambassador, as independent as he is able, and a man of the most peaceful inclinations.





W. S. FOREST.



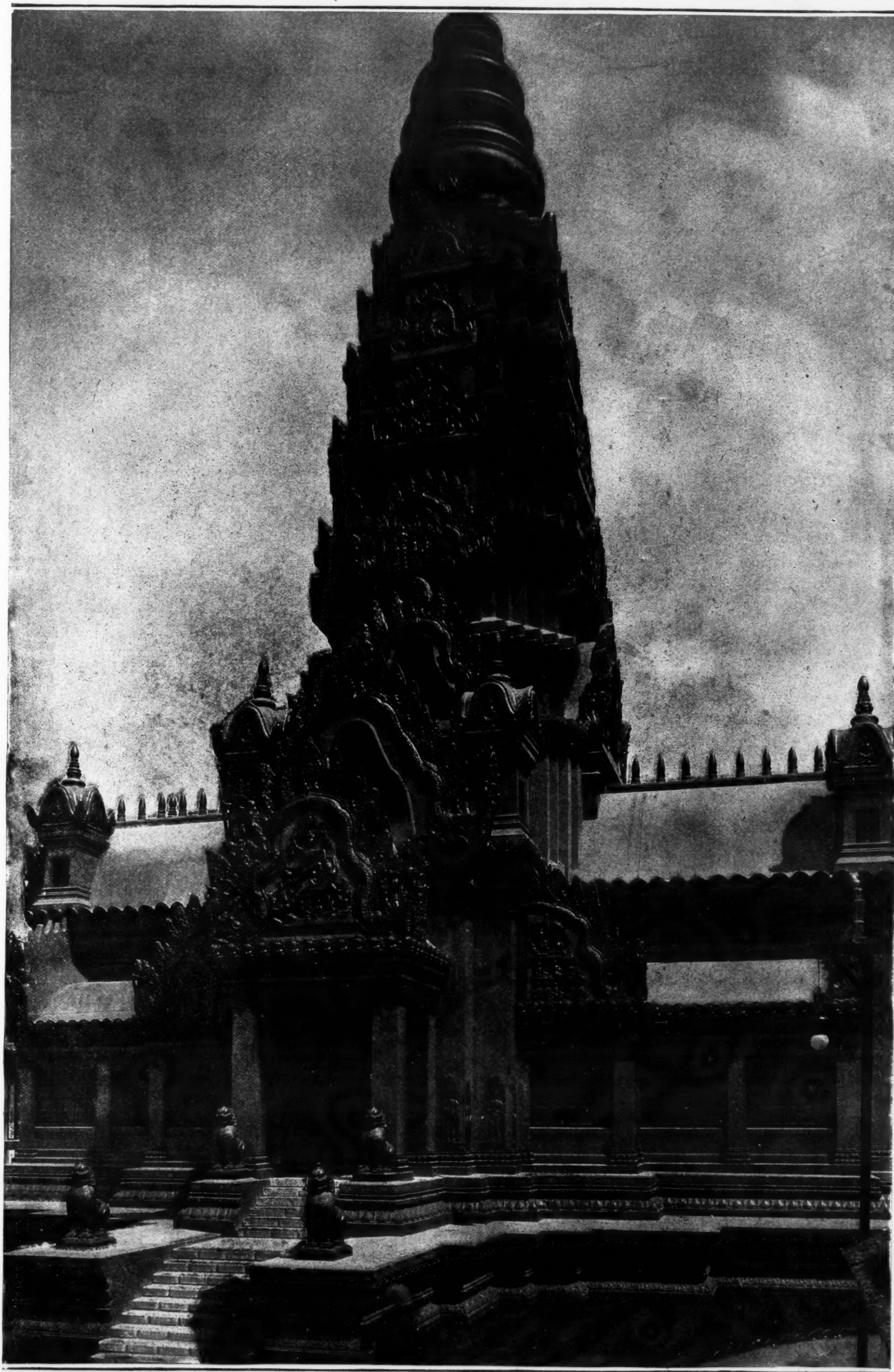
LONGENECKER, STATE ATTORNEY.



1. BEGGS. 2. COUGHLIN. 3. O'SULLIVAN. 4. BURKE. 5. KUNZE.

ILLINOIS.—THE CRONIN TRIAL.—W. S. FOREST, OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE, CROSS-EXAMINING THE EXPERT MICROSCOPIST TOLLMAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY WILL E. CHAPIN.—[SEE PAGE 299.]





THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—THE PAGODA OF ANGKOR.



## "UNCLE SAM'S FARM."—NO. III.

A FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY.

OUR ancestors brought with them to these shores the common law of England. The feature of that code known as "the law of riparian rights," although well adapted to a country where the rain-fall is abundant, presents an absolute legal barrier to the agricultural development of a country dependent upon irrigation. This law requires that running water shall flow in its natural channels, and thus reach every man's land "unimpaired in quality and undiminished in quantity." Irrigation involves the diversion of water into canals and ditches, which carry it to lands more or less remote from its natural channels. The right to thus divert water is based upon the rule of law known as "the dedication of water to beneficial uses." This rule of law is in direct antagonism to that of riparian rights. In all countries, ancient and modern, where irrigation has been successfully practiced the principle of "dedication of water to beneficial uses" has been clearly recognized and enforced.

A long and obstinate warfare was waged in California as between riparian owners and "appropriators." This contest involved both civil and criminal proceedings and some social disorder. But the struggle has practically ended in the establishment of "appropriation for beneficial uses," as the rule of public policy best adapted to the development of the resources of the State. This rule may now be regarded as the common law of the arid region with respect to the disposition of water available for the purposes of irrigation. It has been incorporated by Congress into the provisions of the Desert Land Law, and it finds expression in Sections 2339 and 2340 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. It has also been distinctly affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States as "the prevailing law wherever its beneficial application has been determined by local laws, customs, and decisions of the State and Territorial courts."

A vitally important feature of the law of appropriation for beneficial uses, is the doctrine that running water is the property of the State, and that the owners of irrigating canals are to be regarded simply as common carriers of water to the lands to be irrigated by it. This was undoubtedly the law of the ancients, and it is to-day the law of India, of Egypt, and of the countries of southern Europe. The Director of the Geological Survey has clearly and with great emphasis committed himself to the advocacy of this principle of the law of irrigation. It appears to be quite generally established as the law of the arid region, and it ought to become a cardinal feature of legislation by Congress for the reclamation of that area.

The laws of Wyoming in regard to irrigation appear to furnish a model of wise legislation upon this subject. They provide, first, that all flowing water belongs to the public; second, that such water is dedicated to beneficial uses. Beneficial uses stand in the following order of preference: First, domestic use; second, irrigation; and third, manufacturing purposes. Priority of actual use for beneficial purposes gives the better right as between claimants. Every owner of an irrigating reservoir, canal, or ditch is considered to be a common carrier, and as such subject to the laws applicable to common carriers. The boards of water commissioners of the several counties are authorized to establish reasonable maximum rates for the use of water, and in contested cases the courts are empowered to prescribe the rates which shall be paid.

In Colorado the plan of the purchase of perpetual rights to the use of water is preferred to the rental plan. The evident tendency of the purchase plan is finally to throw the control of irrigating works into the hands of the land-owners who use the water.

Defects are continually coming into view, and practical difficulties are constantly arising in the administration of the irrigation laws of the several States and Territories, but experience is gradually dictating a policy and suggesting a code of laws adapted to the great variety of circumstances and conditions under which irrigation is practiced in the various parts of the vast and diversified arid region.

## QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY INVOLVED.

One thing appears to be certain, the National Government is now confronted by the duty of taking the initiative in the reclamation of the vast arid region of our country. This duty is apparent in view of the national character of the work, its enormous magnitude, the power and function of the National Government, and the fact that to-day it holds in trust for the people of this country the title to fully eighty per cent. of the entire arid region. It remains for Congress, under the guidance of a well-formed and enlightened public sentiment, to consider the problems connected with the great question of irrigation, and if possible to solve them. It is certain that if the arid region is to be treated as boldly and as beneficially as the work of irrigation was treated by the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Arabians, and the Egyptians in ancient times, and as heroically as it is now being treated by the British Government in India, the French Government in Africa, and by the nations of southern Europe, works of great magnitude must be contemplated whereby the waters of the larger rivers, such as the Columbia, the Snake, the Missouri, and the Yellowstone, can be utilized. Such works will require enormous reservoirs and canals of great capacity, sufficient for the supply of millions of acres of land. Besides, they must especially provide for the irrigation of lands which cannot be watered from the smaller streams. The canals of antiquity were constructed by national governments, and probably were administered by them, or under their supervision. This is also true of the great Ganges Canal of India and the principal canals of Egypt. In fact, wherever irrigation has been practiced in a large way it has been done under the patronage and direction of some central government.

Accepting the theory of law that the movement of water in irrigating canals is commerce, the larger movements of water between States will be in the nature of interstate commerce, and as such be subject to regulation under the laws of the United States. The financial considerations involved in the construction of the larger irrigating enterprises are exceedingly important. They suggest the following inquiries: Shall the larger canals be built by the National Government, or by States, or by private corporations? If the latter plan be adopted, to what extent shall the National and State Governments furnish financial aid? The following classification of works appears to be necessary in the

adoption of a general scheme for the reclamation of the lands of the arid region:

*First.* The larger reservoirs with their canals perhaps extending into or through two or more States or Territories. The cost of such works will be very much in excess of the present financial ability of the particular States and Territories in which they may be located.

*Second.* Works of lesser magnitude entirely within the limits of single States or Territories.

*Third.* The smaller works serving towns, or even counties, the construction and management of which may be left to individual enterprise under State supervision.

The harmonious and beneficent subdivision of political powers under our governmental system seems to suggest the general features of a satisfactory arrangement for the construction and management of the required works. The people of Wyoming are now considering the subject of irrigation under the following eminently practical heads:

*First.* Shall the National Government undertake the reclamation of the arid lands, and provide for their sale and settlement?

*Second.* Shall the "Desert Land Law" be so amended as to encourage individuals and companies to construct the necessary works for the reclamation of large bodies of land?

*Third.* Shall Congress grant to each State of the arid belt, or to each Territory upon its becoming a State, all the irrigable lands within its borders held by the National Government, such States to be charged with the supervision of their reclamation, and also with their disposal to actual settlers?

These inquiries, formulated by a conference of representative citizens of Wyoming, are engaging the earnest thought of the people of that Territory, with indications of a decided preference for the plan suggested by the last inquiry. While there appears to be a pretty general consensus of opinion among the people of the arid region that the larger works and those involving the distribution of particular waters between the residents of different States is a matter which must be committed to the National Government, it also appears evident that the construction of works which have their beginnings and endings in particular States may well be committed to such States, together with the ownership of the lands to be irrigated thereby. This proposed line of policy has precedent in the donation of overflowed and swamp lands to the States, of which there have been patented about 57,099,762 acres. The governing physical conditions differ widely in the different States and Territories, and in different localities. This will involve a great variety of expedients for meeting varied requirements, and of course give rise to a great number of purely local questions in the administration of irrigating interests which the National Government cannot beneficially consider and determine.

Owing to the great size of the States and Territories of the arid region and the location of their boundary lines, it is probable that three-fourths or more of the total irrigable area may be served by reservoirs, canals, and ditches entirely within the limits of single States or Territories. The plan of departmental administration of irrigating work under a degree of central governmental supervision has been adopted in France. In Spain and in Italy it appears to be left to the provinces.

The predominant sentiment in this country in favor of local self-government in all matters immediately affecting the social and business interests of the people seems to point to the conclusion which will finally be reached in regard to this subject. There is a question of constitutional law involved in the subject of irrigation which may here be alluded to. It is held that the water in the streams which are not navigable is subject to the jurisdiction of the States, whereas the land to be watered is owned by the Government, although it passes under the control of the State when sold to private parties. In view of this fact, Major Powell, Director of the Geological Survey, suggests that the lands to be reserved for reservoirs shall be ceded to the several States and Territories, under conditions which will insure the reclamation of arid lands under a general scheme of irrigation approved by Congress, and carried out under National supervision. If the States are to be charged with the duty of constructing reservoirs and irrigating canals on a plan and subject to conditions which will insure their construction, it is certain, however, that a thorough and comprehensive scheme of reclamation, such as the present generation of men owe to posterity, will require such aid from the National Government as will afford to the States a substantial basis of credit upon which they can proceed at once with the work. Delay is rapidly increasing the difficulties which arise from obstructing vested interests and improvements whose condemnation will involve the exercise of the governmental attribute of eminent domain.

The idea appears to have taken deep hold upon the public mind in Colorado and Wyoming, that while in the beginning the State or Territorial Government must assert its control of all running water as the common property of the people, yet that the ownership and control of water rights, and the smaller irrigating works, must eventually be vested in the people who are to use such works, subject to the supervisory power of Government. This appears to be a plan especially adapted to the governing physical conditions of Colorado and Wyoming.

Governmental ownership and control now prevail with respect to the larger irrigating works in India, Egypt, and Italy, while the smaller works are owned and controlled by private corporations and individuals, but are subject to a somewhat rigid governmental supervision.

## DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

By Act of Congress dated March 3d, 1879, a Public Land Commission was created. The persons appointed upon this Commission were especially qualified for the duties devolving upon them. Among the number were Major John W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, and Clarence King, Esq., United States Geologist. The preliminary report of the Commission, which was submitted February 25th, 1880, was confined to recommendations of new legislation. One of the most important of its recommendations was that where a land grant to any railroad company embraces either irrigable or pasturage lands, the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized, upon the application of the railroad company, and when, in his judgment, the public interests will be subserved thereby, to exchange sections bearing even numbers reserved by the Government for sections bearing odd numbers granted to the companies, so as to consolidate the lands held by the United States and by the companies in blocks of not less than four contiguous sections, or 2,560

acres each. It is believed that some such plan as this would enable both the Government and the railroad companies to dispose of their pasturage lands more advantageously and beneficially. At the rate of twelve acres of land to each head of cattle on the range—which is a fair average—2,560 acres of land would feed only 213 animals. It is probable, also, that blocks of 2,560 acres of irrigated land, or even larger bodies of land in single blocks, would much better serve the needs of colonies than blocks of 640 acres.

The second proposition to which attention is here invited is one which was advanced by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in a speech delivered by him in the Senate February 9th, 1887. The Senator proposes that the Pacific Railroad Companies which received subsidies in money from the Government shall be allowed and encouraged, under proper safeguards, to cancel their obligations to the Government, now amounting to about \$100,000,000, by expending this amount in irrigating works and in constructing branch lines which may be necessary to reach the land thus reclaimed. This recommendation, made by Senator Stewart with the object in view of developing the resources of the arid region, and especially of the State which he represents in Congress, seems to be worthy of careful consideration. It is not yet known whether the consent of the companies can or can not be secured to the proposed plan. The consideration which would actuate the Government in entering into such an arrangement would be that it owes to the country, to posterity, and to civilization the duty not only of initiating, but, to the full limit of its function, of aiding in the reclamation of the vast agricultural resources of the arid region. This will involve the expenditure of a large amount of money. The Pacific railroads also owe a certain sum to the Government.

The practical question for Congress then to consider is, Shall this debt be diverted toward the discharge of the obligation now resting upon the Government to do its full share toward reclaiming the arid region? A resolution which was adopted by the Senate March 2d, 1889, among other things instructed the select committee to which was referred that portion of the President's Message which relates to the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads, to inquire "how the indebtedness of said companies can be so adjusted and paid as to advance the development of the country through which said roads pass." Presumably this refers to the proposition above referred to. Senator Frye, of Maine, is chairman of that committee, and it may be taken for granted that the duty will be performed ably and thoroughly, and with a full appreciation of the importance of the development of the arid region.

While it appears to be a duty of the hour that the preliminary steps toward a comprehensive policy shall now be taken in regard to the reclamation of the lands of the arid region of the United States, it also appears evident that, in order to reach a definite plan of action which shall deal with the whole subject understandingly and beneficially, it ought to be referred to a commission composed of specialists in regard to the legal, economic, commercial, and engineering features of the enterprise, and that this commission shall be required to give their undivided time and attention to the subject for a period of time sufficient in order to enable them to consider it in all its complex and varied aspects.

*Joseph Kinnaman.*

HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

## WALL STREET.—SPICY ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

STRANGELY enough, the annual report of Manhattan, while showing an increase of over 8,000,000 passengers during the past fiscal year, also disclosed the fact that there had been an increase of over \$1,000,000 charged to a mysterious item among the assets scheduled as "due by companies and individuals on open accounts other than traffic." This account represents, by the way, over \$2,500,000. The question is whether this has been borrowed by Mr. Gould or by some of his dependent corporations. The annual report of the Manhattan indicated that the company had earned over eight per cent. on its capital stock during the year. The stock moves around par, while other eight per cent. stocks, like the Chicago and North-west preferred, sell between 140 and 150. The reason probably lies in the fact that enormous claims for damages by property-owners against the Manhattan, if they are justly and equitably settled, will consume the entire earnings of the road for several years to come. A fine little piece of legal strategy is being played now to benefit the road and make it difficult for property-owners to obtain adequate damages. The indignation manifested over the action of the courts has reached such a pitch, however, that the scheme may fail. Manhattan may go up, but it is not a stock that I can recommend to investors.

The warfare on the Trust stocks was continued during last week, and even Chicago Gas, which can by no means be considered a Trust stock (its name to the contrary notwithstanding), was hammered down a few points, but immediately rose to its customary figures. Its usual quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, and I hear from the best authority that it is earning more than its dividend. The talk of starting a rival company in Chicago is clearly for the purpose of stock-jobbing operations, and is unworthy of the parties who are behind it.

The Northern Pacific has at last declared a dividend of one per cent. on its preferred stock. It must be borne in mind that it will shortly have a large amount of bonds on hand issued under the consolidated-mortgage plan. I have heard before of dividends being paid from the proceeds of bonds. Perhaps some speculators are getting ready to play a smart game with the Northern Pacific. There is too much speculation in this property to suit me.

Insiders who sold American Cotton-seed Oil certificates "short" on their advance knowledge of the deficit in its assets, tried during the past week to still further depress the price, so that they might cover their short sales. They succeeded for a time, mainly because everybody is disposed to let Cotton-seed Oil severely alone, now and hereafter. A few more deals of this



kind in Wall Street will drive what little floating capital there is on the outside back to the places from whence it came. It is impossible to have outside investors feel confidence in Wall Street while such operations as those recently conducted by some of the Cotton-seed Oil men are permitted to go on without punishment, or even condemnation by the Stock Exchange.

Lead Trust came in for another pounding last week, but it stood up better than any other of the Trust stocks. I hear that it has been organized on a plan which secures it against legal action. While it is called a Trust it is really nothing of the kind. If this be so, it accounts, no doubt, for the firmness with which the scrip is held by insiders, and possibly for the confident manner with which they predict an advance in price.

Has the first District Attorney of this county nothing to do in regard to the parties who are responsible for the deficit of nearly \$500,000 in the Cotton-oil Trust funds? If so, what do the stockholders of this corporation say? Any single stockholder, no matter how small his holdings may be, has a right to bring the deficit to the attention of the courts and to proceed to compel those who are responsible for the loss to make it good dollar for dollar, and not let them escape by half payment. More than this, there are other things about the Oil Trust statement that should be investigated. This is a fine field for some enterprising stockholder if our District Attorney is not inclined to attend to his business.

The boom in iron continues. Unless a break in foreign prices occurs, iron will go higher until the new furnaces in blast all get to work, and until those that are in order are run to their full capacity. Just as soon as this happens, notwithstanding the business boom, iron must fall off.

Keep your eye on Union Pacific. Congress will be asked to definitely and finally settle its indebtedness to the Government by accepting a long-time low-rate bond. When this obstacle is out of the way Union Pacific will be good for par.

Talk about cheek, the Standard Oil Trust showed a monumental slice of it when it refused to issue to George Rice six shares of Standard Oil stock which he bought. The Trust had the sublime gall to say that it would not give him the stock, because he only bought it to ascertain the inside workings of the Trust for the purpose of bringing suits against it. Why should not a stockholder get at the "inside workings" of things? The defense of the Standard Oil Trust is the most impudent thing that the courts have ever tolerated. Let us see how much influence the Standard Oil has with the judiciary!

The rise in Sante Fé is accounted for by the fact that somebody is trying to get hold of the stock, but it looks to me more like manipulation. The reorganization scheme is seriously opposed by the English bond-holders, and it would not surprise me if they were attempting to put the road in the hands of a receiver. Then look out for a squall.

JASPER.

#### INSURANCE.—LIFE INSURANCE HAS A GOOD SIDE.

I SAID a week ago in this column that "The Hermit" is not opposed to life insurance. To prove this, I will point out today some of the good features of the system as it is now practiced, but reserve the right to show hereafter, which I propose to do fairly and clearly, that every one of these good features is capable of an infinitely greater development than it has yet received.

There are two great systems on which the life-insurance business is now conducted; one commonly known as the "old line," and the other as the "assessment" system. The old-line companies, in spite of all the defects in the State supervision of their management which I have had occasion to point out, seem to have made themselves very acceptable of late to men with large amounts of money to invest. But inasmuch as the benefits of life insurance were originally designed mainly for those who have their money yet to make, and who run the ordinary risks of life and death in the careers in which they make it, it would seem that a system like that of the assessment companies, which draws less money from the insured and holds less in the hands of the company, would promise to be more beneficial to the public.

My readers cannot justly accuse me of being partial to either the assessment or the old-line companies. I have stated the truth about both. I have said that the assessment companies did a great deal of good in promoting the insurance business. I only mean this to apply to companies of established growth and standing, like the Mutual Reserve, the Royal Arcanum, and some others, for instance. I do not make the application to the hundreds of little assessment companies worked simply to make business for men who want other people's capital, nor do I refer to those assessment companies which are simply the branches or the outgrowths of organizations devised for social, fraternal, or benevolent objects, although many of these are excellent in their way.

I have called attention heretofore to some of the evils of the insurance business. One of the worst and one of the most prevalent is that of offering inducements to patrons in the shape of rebates. The Legislature of this State last winter passed a very strict law in reference to this matter, which was intended to abate the evils of rebates and favoritism, and yet the law seems to be evaded, to put it mildly, by one of the leading old-line New York companies whose reputation and standing in the past should make it far beyond any such trickery of trade. For instance, this company—but I do not refer to either the Mutual or the Equitable—issues what it calls Tontine policies, and charges only the premium for one year for the first two years. I do not know that this matter has been called to the attention of Superintendent Maxwell of the Insurance Department, but if it has not I respectfully submit the fact, in order that he may find time for the prompt exercise of his authority in this direction.

It has been one of the scandals in the insurance business in this city that men who really could not afford to pay for insurance have been induced to do so by the offer of rebates made by agents. The Legislature sought to put an end to this sort of work last year, and I will give the companies generally credit for showing that they did not oppose the law. Now that the law is on the statute-books it should be enforced, and no evasion of it should be tolerated by any company, no matter how influential it may consider itself to be.

Is there any difference, so far as the violation of the law is concerned, between the offer of a rebate of ten per cent., or twenty per cent., or even fifty per cent. to a policy-holder, and the offer of a rebate of an entire year's premium? I cannot see that there is. This sort of procedure will of course help the company to which I refer to keep down the total percentage of its commissions to agents. Two things are perfectly obvious, if the charge be true—and I have it from excellent authority: First, that the company which can afford to do this ought to reduce all its premiums in proportion; and secondly, that by building up a new class of favorites among its new policy-holders it is so directly violating the spirit of the laws of the State, which require equality among all, as to call imperatively for the interference of the Insurance Department.

But, as I have often had occasion to say, I despair of any efficient application of the principle of supervision until there is either a radical change in our State laws or an assumption of this great duty by the National Government. This reform would render impossible such an abominable conspiracy as that which recently excluded a great and progressive American company from the Empire of Germany and kept it out of Sweden and Norway. But that effort was aimed at an assessment company; the offender to which I am now directing attention is an "old-liner."

A correspondent in Ohio writes to ask me if I think he should continue his \$10,000 policy in the Equitable Life Company. He says he has carried it for eight years, and that it will run twelve years longer on the Tontine plan. I have taken pains, in order not to do injustice either to my correspondent or to the Equitable Life Company, to examine with great care the latter's report to the State Superintendent of Insurance. This report shows that the income of the Equitable during 1888 was over \$27,000,000. Its payments to policy-holders aggregated nearly \$12,000,000, and its total expenditures not quite \$17,000,000. The assets which the insurance department admits that the Equitable holds aggregate over \$93,312,000, and its liabilities foot up to \$74,243,000, making its surplus in round numbers something over \$19,000,000. It has 148,405 policies in force, covering insurance to the amount of nearly \$550,000,000. I should say that these figures justify my correspondent in continuing to pay his premiums.

THE HERMIT.

#### THE CRONIN TRIAL

THE results of the Cronin trial, up to this writing, have been most satisfactory to the prosecution and the public. The evidence seems to be conclusive as to the guilt of all five of the persons on trial; indeed, there does not seem to be a loop-hole anywhere by which they can escape. The presence of Dr. Cronin at the Carlston cottage has been proved; the circumstances of his killing have been clearly established; the connection of the accused with these circumstances has been shown by apparently indisputable testimony; and it is difficult to see how the counsel for the defense can break through the network of proof in which their clients are ensnared. The management of the case by Judge Longenecker, the State Attorney, has been marked by great energy and sagacity, and he has had throughout the benefit of able co-operation on the part of his professional associates. One of the more recent sensations of the case was the discovery, in a sewer, of Dr. Cronin's case of instruments and prescription-book, with the clothing in which he was murdered.

Our illustration on page 296 represents the scene in court during the examination by Mr. Forest, of counsel for the defense, of the expert microscopist Tollman, who had testified to the effect that certain stains found on the cotton-batting in the trunk in which Dr. Cronin's body was packed, and the chips taken from the floor of the Carlston cottage, were human blood.

#### THE NAVAL APPRENTICES IN CAMP.

CAMP TRACY, to which the naval apprentices have been transferred since their retirement, for sanitary reasons, from the old frigate *New Hampshire*, is situated on Coaster's Harbor Island, in the rear of the old War College. A better site could not have been found anywhere in New England. The tents are pitched on a plateau on the crest of the hill, with the banks of the reservoir towering above. The gentle slope, leading from the camp proper to a perfectly flat stretch of ground right at the edge of the ocean, makes a magnificent parade-ground.

The routine in camp is about as follows: At 6 A.M. the boys are awakened by the bugler's reveille, and, after performing their ablutions and cleaning their tents, partake of breakfast. This is followed by the cleaning of their arms and their respective company streets. At 9 guard-mount takes place. In this event the boys detailed for guard duty, having been previously warned, are marched down on the parade-ground, and are inspected by the adjutant and officer-of-the-day. Then they go to the guard-tents and relieve the old guard. At 9:30 the battalion is inspected by the commandant of the Training Station, and is then dismissed. Company drills follow until 11, when retreat is sounded and the companies are marched once more into their streets and dismissed.

The boys are now at liberty until dinner-call at 11:50 is sounded. After the mid-day meal they go to their tents and remain until afternoon drill takes place, which occurs at 3:30, and continues until 5 P.M. Supper-call comes at 6:30, after which all have liberty until 8:30, when all except those on guard retire and extinguish lights. Thus ends the daily routine of the camp.

The camp is lighted by electric lights, and is well supplied with fresh water.

It is said that a number of railroad capitalists have obtained control of the harbor rights at Tampa, Fla., and have determined to make that port the great shipping place for all, or nearly all, the export freight from the South-west and North-west to Europe and South and Central America. The lines will carry their own freight and that of their connections to Tampa instead of to Boston, New York, and other ports. The enterprise will be a great benefit to the South in many ways. Besides affording better facilities for foreign shipment, it will result in the establishment of new steamship lines at Tampa, Pensacola, and probably Mobile.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In her last trial-trip the new cruiser *Baltimore* made an average speed of 20.2 knots.

SENATOR SHERMAN will renew his efforts to have Congress pass some legislation on Trusts.

A STRONG movement in favor of high license has been initiated among the Catholics of Baltimore.

NEW MEXICO, Wyoming, and Idaho will ask for admission as States at the coming session of Congress.

AN Irish Land Purchase Bill is being prepared by the British Government for introduction into Parliament.

THE supporters of Mr. Cleveland have been greatly encouraged by the recent elections, and are everywhere becoming aggressive.

THE General Committee of the Methodist Church has appropriated \$1,222,775 for missionary purposes during the coming year.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER will ask Congress for more money to carry out his proposed reforms in the postal service.

THE fast-mail service between New York and San Francisco has been reduced to four days, twenty-two hours, and forty-five minutes.

A MOVEMENT has been started among the Republicans of Kansas in favor of a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment of the State Constitution.

THE high cost of living at Washington is troubling Congressmen, and may lead to a movement in favor of having Representatives' salaries increased to \$10,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES has at length withdrawn its opposition to Australian federation, and the next two years will probably see the Dominion of Australia fully organized.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* thinks that off years do not count. Thus: "Even Kansas elected a Democratic Governor in 1882, after giving Garfield 61,000 majority in 1880. In 1884 she swung back into line and gave Blaine 43,438 majority."

It is stated that hostile demonstrations have recently been made against the Jewish population of north-eastern Louisiana, near the Mississippi and Arkansas lines. Several Hebrew merchants have been driven out and their buildings destroyed.

THE Republican candidate for Lieutenant-governor of Ohio was elected by a majority of 41 in a total vote of 750,179. The majority of Governor-elect Campbell is 10,873. The rest of the Republican State ticket is elected by pluralities ranging from 2,000 to 5,000. On the question of biennial election the vote stood: Yes, 257,663; no, 254,215.

On the second Wednesday in December the Governors of the thirteen original States, or their representatives, will meet in Washington for the purpose of urging upon Congress the appropriation of a sum sufficient to secure the erection of a monument in Philadelphia commemorative of the Declaration of Independence and of the first 100 years of the constitutional history of the United States.

THE construction of the canals designed to overcome obstructions in the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals has been completed. It was begun by the Government in 1873, and nearly \$4,000,000 has thus far been expended on the work. The opening of the canals, which will formally take place in a few weeks, will give water transportation nine months in the year from Chattanooga to the Mississippi River.

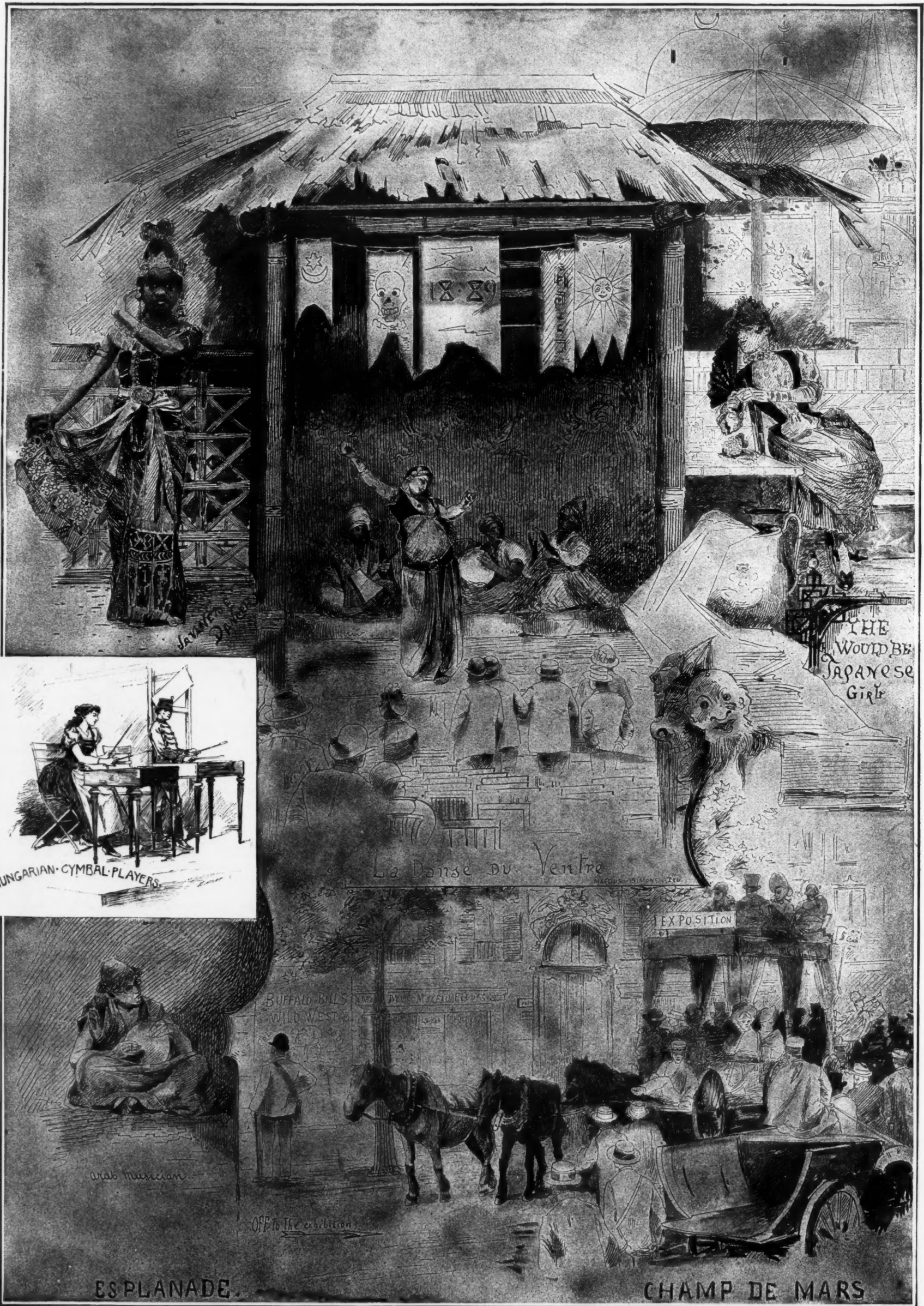
A BUSINESS firm in Portland, Oregon, renewing their subscription to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, indulge in the following commendatory words: "We desire to compliment you most highly upon the greatly improved appearance and character of your paper. We have noticed, each week, a marked improvement in the fineness of the illustrations, etc. We trust you will be able to continue the present high standard of the journal, and receive the substantial encouragement your energy deserves." Thanks.

THE pile of silver in the storage vaults of the Treasury is increasing at such a rapid rate that more room will be necessary before long, especially if Congress should order the full amount of silver dollars authorized by law to be coined each month. Now the minimum amount, \$2,000,000 a month, is coined, but as the silver men are determined to force legislation, in an effort to get free coinage, it is thought that a compromise will be made by directing that the maximum amount authorized by the present law, or \$4,000,000 a month, be coined.

THE question of the United States Senatorship is assuming a peculiar phase in Ohio, and is drifting in the direction of a Democratic division on the line of boodle and anti-boodle. A speech by Allen O. Myers, a prominent figure in the party, in which he declared against the election of a millionaire to the Senate, has caused intense feeling throughout the State. In a recent interview, Allen W. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," supplements the remarks of Myers by saying that should any millionaire be elected to the Senate, even were it done with absolute purity, nobody would believe that the election was an honest one.

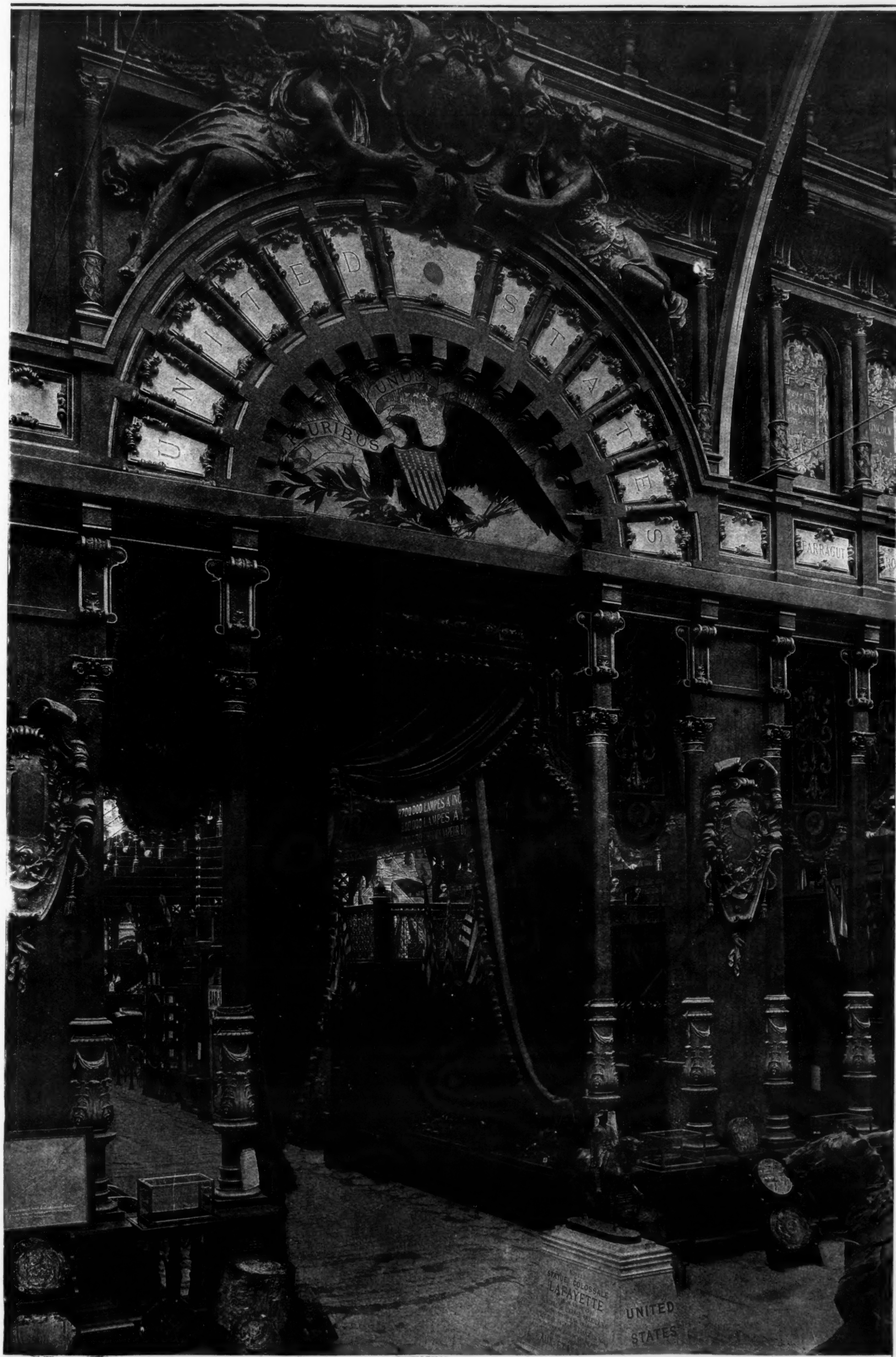
THE trade by which the Sultan of Turkey sanctions the building of a chapel at Bethlehem, for the use of Protestant pilgrims, is a momentous innovation. Heretofore the Holy Places have been guarded vigilantly against profane approach, and only thirty odd years ago a dispute over their possession brought on the Crimean war. The Holy Places, that being the collective title applied to the sacred precincts in and near Jerusalem where tradition has placed the birth, sufferings, death, and burial of the Saviour, are still regarded by the Russian adherents of the Greek Church with an intense veneration only comparable with that felt in western Europe at the period of the Crusades, and it can hardly be otherwise than that the concession now made by which Protestants obtain a foothold there will be vigorously resisted by the "faithful." The concession is, no doubt, a result of Emperor William's recent visit to the Sultan, and it shows that German influence now outweighs that of England or Russia at Constantinople.





SOME OF THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.





THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—THE PORTAL OF THE AMERICAN SECTION.



## MR. GEORGE LAW.

MR. GEORGE LAW, the president of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroads, is a well-known New-Yorker, now about forty-five years old. He was born in New York, and received his education in the public schools. His father at this period owned the Staten Island ferry-boats, and young Law received some practical training in connection with this business. He was finally given a clerkship in the office of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, and later on was made superintendent of the Ninth Avenue road. This office he filled for some years, when he became president of both the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines as his father's successor. His qualifications for this position are attested by the fact that under his management the roads have prospered and become popular with the public. Mr. Law is, moreover, exceedingly well liked among the employes. He is kind and considerate in his treatment of them, and many have been in his service for a long term of years.

There is a prevalent impression in the community that Mr. Law is a professional sporting-man. This is declared by his friends to be entirely incorrect. It is true that he is an admirer of sports, and patronizes them just as do many others of our wealthy citizens—brokers, bankers, and professional gentlemen; but to class him as an associate of professional sporting-men does him an injustice. He is a business man who controls large interests and a vast amount of wealth. Besides being president of two railroads, he is a director in the Brooklyn and East Twenty-third Street Ferry Company and other corporations. All of his business associates speak of him in the highest terms.

## A MAGNIFICENT HOTEL.

AMERICANS are fond of first-class hotels. No matter what the expense may be, they will go to the best, satisfied entirely if they get their money's worth. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we record the general acknowledgment, on the part of the best American travelers, of the merits of the new Hotel Metropole, on Northumberland Avenue, London, the great metropolis of the world. The proprietors, who are by all odds the most enterprising hotel keepers in England, are also proprietors of the Hotel Metropole at Monte Carlo, and the hotel of the same name at Cannes, and next fall will open the fourth Hotel Metropole at Brighton; and they are all the very finest houses in their respective locations.

Americans will be especially interested in the fact that the hotel is conducted in such a way as to have its charges fair and reasonable, and everything well understood. It contains all the conveniences of the best American hotels—telephone, telegraph, smoking and billiard rooms, *café*, restaurant, beautiful dining-rooms, and, in fact, everything that could make a large hotel attractive and comfortable. One feature of special interest is that a schedule of cab-hire rates has been made for distances from the Hotel Metropole to various places of interest in London, so that the guest knows precisely what he or she should pay, and thus avoids needless and annoying controversies with cabmen.

Notwithstanding the magnificence of this hotel, which was opened as late as 1885, with every detail of its sanitary and other equipments scrupulously attended to, it is entirely reasonable in its rates. Apart-



NEW YORK CITY.—MR. GEORGE LAW.—FROM A PHOTO BY SARONY.



SIGNAL BOYS.



GENERAL VIEW OF CAMP TRACY.



BUGLERS SOUNDING REVEILLE.



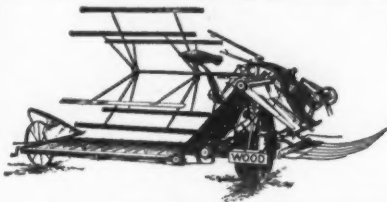
ments can be had for from 3s. 6d., or 7s. of American money, for single bed-rooms, upwards. Double bed-rooms cost from 5s. (10s. in American money) upwards, while bed and dressing-rooms range from 8s. 6d., or little more than \$2, up to \$10 per day. Breakfast is served from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning. The *table d'hôte* breakfast, with tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate, and a variety of hot and cold dishes, costs 3s. 6d., or 87½ cents, while a plain breakfast, with eggs, marmalade, honey, toast, etc., costs 2s., or 50 cents. Lunch is served from 12:30 to 3 P.M. That, with soup, fish, *entrée*, joint, sweets, and ices, costs 3s. 6d., or 87½ cents; while a hot or cold joint, with vegetables, cheese, salad, etc., costs 5s. of American money, and soup, with bread alone, 3s. The evening dinner is served at separate tables, from 6 to 8:30, in the Grand and Oak saloons, and costs \$1.25. Plain tea, with boiled eggs, bread and butter, or toast, is served for 50 cents.

The Hotel Metropole covers an acre of ground adjacent to the Thames Embankment at Charing Cross, with access from Whitehall, and fronting on the broad open thoroughfare leading from Trafalgar Square known as Northumberland Avenue. It is in the very centre of the West End of London, within five minutes' walk of the Charing Cross railway station, near the Queen's palace, the Houses of Parliament, public offices, and clubs; close to the theatres and great shopping resorts—Piccadilly, Regent Street, and Bond Street—and within a short walk of the Park and Rotten Row. It is therefore especially convenient for ladies and families, and for travelers from Paris and the continent arriving at the Charing Cross station; to officers and others attending the

# CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



HE Paris Exposition was, in all respects, a success. From a financial standpoint it more than

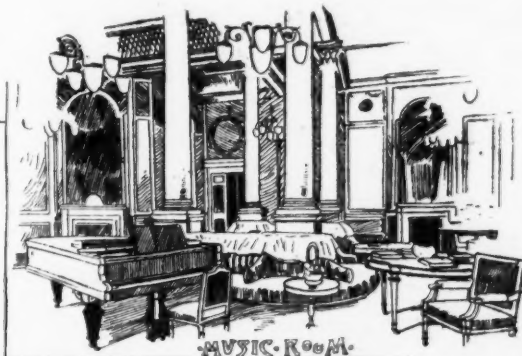
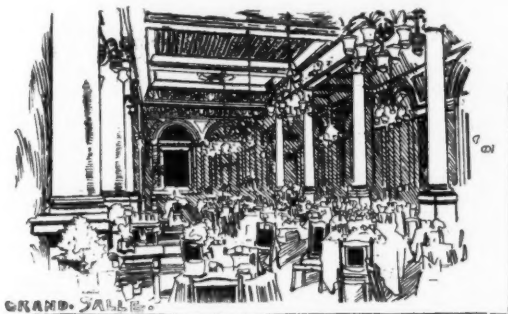


met the brightest anticipations and predictions of its projectors. While the Exposition of 1867 caused a loss of over \$4,000,000, that of 1889 leaves a handsome profit. It was the largest and most successful international exhibition that the world has ever seen. America did not contribute its fair proportion of exhibits, but the American department, nevertheless, was concededly representative in many respects.

## THE WALTER A. WOOD EXHIBIT.

One of the most notable American exhibits was that of the Walter A. Wood Company, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Not only was it large, but it was also so handsomely displayed that every visitor felt attracted toward it, and many who had little or no interest in agricultural implements lingered about the beautiful

and binder by Mr. Wood is a matter of great interest. At the Vienna Exposition of 1873 he had a binder with which grain was bound with wire. It was shown for inspection, and within a short time was placed upon the market, and at once commanded an enormous sale. The wire with which the bundles of grain were bound having been thought to interfere with the process of threshing, Mr. Wood subsequently set to work to invent a machine that would substitute twine for wire. In this he was successful, and so enormous is the use of the twine binder, that American farmers pay annually over \$15,000,000 for binding-twine. The next step in the process of evolution will perhaps be to dispense with this enormous expense, and to substitute straw itself as the binding material. Before Mr. Wood's introduction of binding by machinery, every one knows how the bundles of straw were deftly tied with little handfuls of the grain quickly woven into a band by the hands of the manipulator. Mr. Wood is working upon a straw binder that takes a bundle of straw, which is placed upon the machine when it is ready to start upon its work, and from this straw makes his binding material. While it has not yet been placed upon the market, it was exhibited at the French Exposition, and attracted as much attention as any invention in the building. It seems almost to be endowed with intelligence. Just fancy a machine of steel, iron, and wood, which will twist and bind straws from a bundle of previously cut straw carried upon the machine, and with this tie the sheaves one by one as the machine moves across the field, leaving them all in regular rows ready to be stacked or drawn to



THE MAGNIFICENT HOTEL METROPOLE ON NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.—INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR VIEWS.

leaves at St. James's, ladies going to the drawing-rooms, state balls, and concerts at Buckingham Palace, and to colonial and American visitors unused to the great world of London.

Its public rooms, in point of comfort as well as of architectural adaptability and adornment, equal any of the kind ever planned, while the private suites of apartments are commodious and elegantly furnished. The Whitehall rooms, set apart for receptions, concerts, balls, dances, public banquets, commemoration dinners, and the like, are generally allowed to rank as the finest and best suited to their purpose of any designed for similar uses in London. Some of the most fashionable public and private balls and dinners of the London season are held in these rooms, which are also available for military, political, and other banquets, wedding breakfasts, "at homes," etc. The Whitehall rooms have a separate entrance, also spacious refreshment, drawing, smoking, and lounge rooms. The electric light is used generally throughout the building.

The development of the American wine industry during the past few years has been little short of marvelous, and that development is not confined by any means to the wine-makers of California. In our own State we have a company which excels especially in the production of champagne. The New Urbana Wine Company, of Steuben County, New York, had the honor of receiving an order for fifty cases of its "Gold Seal Special Dry" champagne for the festivities at the session of the Medical Congress held in 1887. It also received a gold medal at the World's Exposition at New Orleans for the best champagne produced in this country, and a silver medal at the recent Paris Exposition. The still wines of the Urbana Company have received equally favorable indorsements.

pavilion in which the mowers, reapers, and harvesters of the Walter A. Wood Company were shown. Mr. Walter A. Wood is a self-made man, and owes his magnificent fame and fortune not only to his remarkable inventive genius, but also to that other attribute of a well-balanced mind—excellent business judgment. The story of his successful business life, like that of every other self-made man, is of special interest. In appearance he is above medium size, with a well-knit frame, penetrating eyes, and a well-set forehead. In conversation he is quiet and somewhat reserved, but speaks with great clearness and force, especially on topics in which he takes much interest. As a member of the American House of Representatives for several years he was highly honored by his associates not only for his integrity, but also for his excellent common-sense, which often is but another name for genius. While not choosing a conspicuous part as a debater in the deliberations of the House, he was always in his seat and an observant listener, and his judgment, as shown by his votes upon the most important measures, was not liable to go astray.

## A PIONEER.

In producing the reaper, Mr. Wood was a pioneer, as he has been the pioneer in the invention and introduction of the most important features of all harvesting machines. Many hundreds of medals have been awarded to him, including the original gold medal of the United States Agricultural Society—a national association, which ceased to exist years ago—followed up by all the first prizes at world's fairs down to the present time. In the great field trial of machines this year at Hildesheim, Germany, the first prize was awarded to the Walter A. Wood machines, and every previous year had seen triumphs of perhaps equal importance in many countries. The development of the harvester

the barn. The straws from which the bands are made with which the bundles are bound are cut to a uniform length of twenty-four inches, and a loose bundle of ten inches in diameter will afford sufficient to bind an acre of crop. The band is tied mechanically into a weaver's knot, which stands a heavy strain and cannot slip. If, for any reason, the farmer prefers to use twine, he can replace the straw band with a ball of twine, and without delay in work the binding and knotting mechanism ties with twine just as well as with straw.

## AN INVENTOR'S WORK.

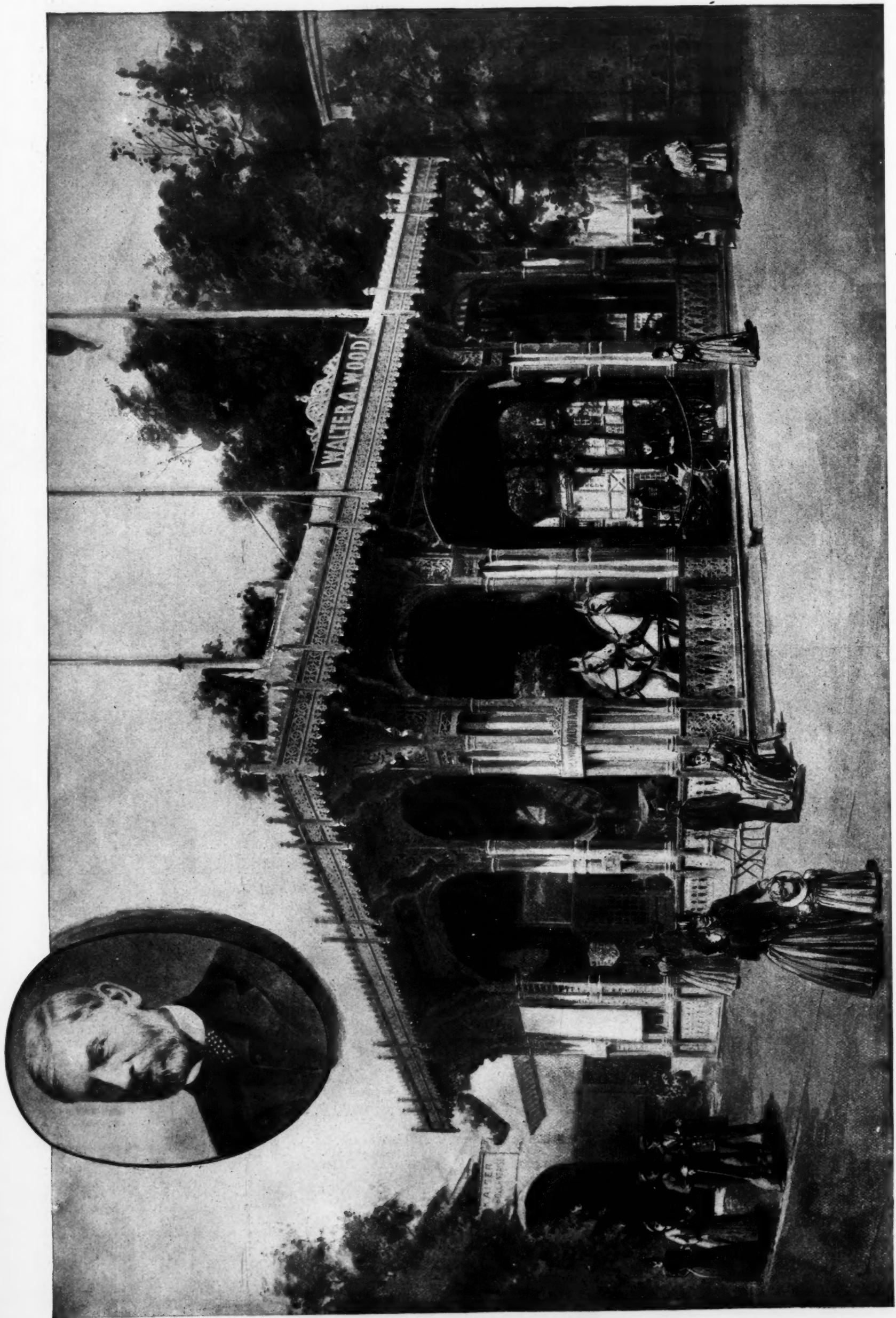
For about forty years the Walter A. Wood reapers and mowers have stood at the head of the list. In the past few years his harvesters and binders have been the main reliance of extensive grain-growers in every part of the world. His new mower looks very little like the first production of his invention. The bulky wooden frame of the older mower has been supplanted by a lighter implement. The bearings are all bronze. The gearing is inclosed in a metallic case, and a floating, steel cutter-bar, readily handled to meet obstructions, has taken the place of the old rigid bar. Hand levers, convenient to the driver, simplify the control and management of the machine, and it can be thrown out of gear by a touch of the foot or hand upon a small lever. It accommodates itself, without attention, to every inequality of the ground.

## A GREAT TRIAL.

A great field trial of mowers, reapers, and harvesters came off by special arrangement made with the jury of the Exposition and the Minister of Agriculture. President Carnot was present, and watched the proceedings with much care. A plot of wheat or grass was assigned to each machine, and it was amusing to

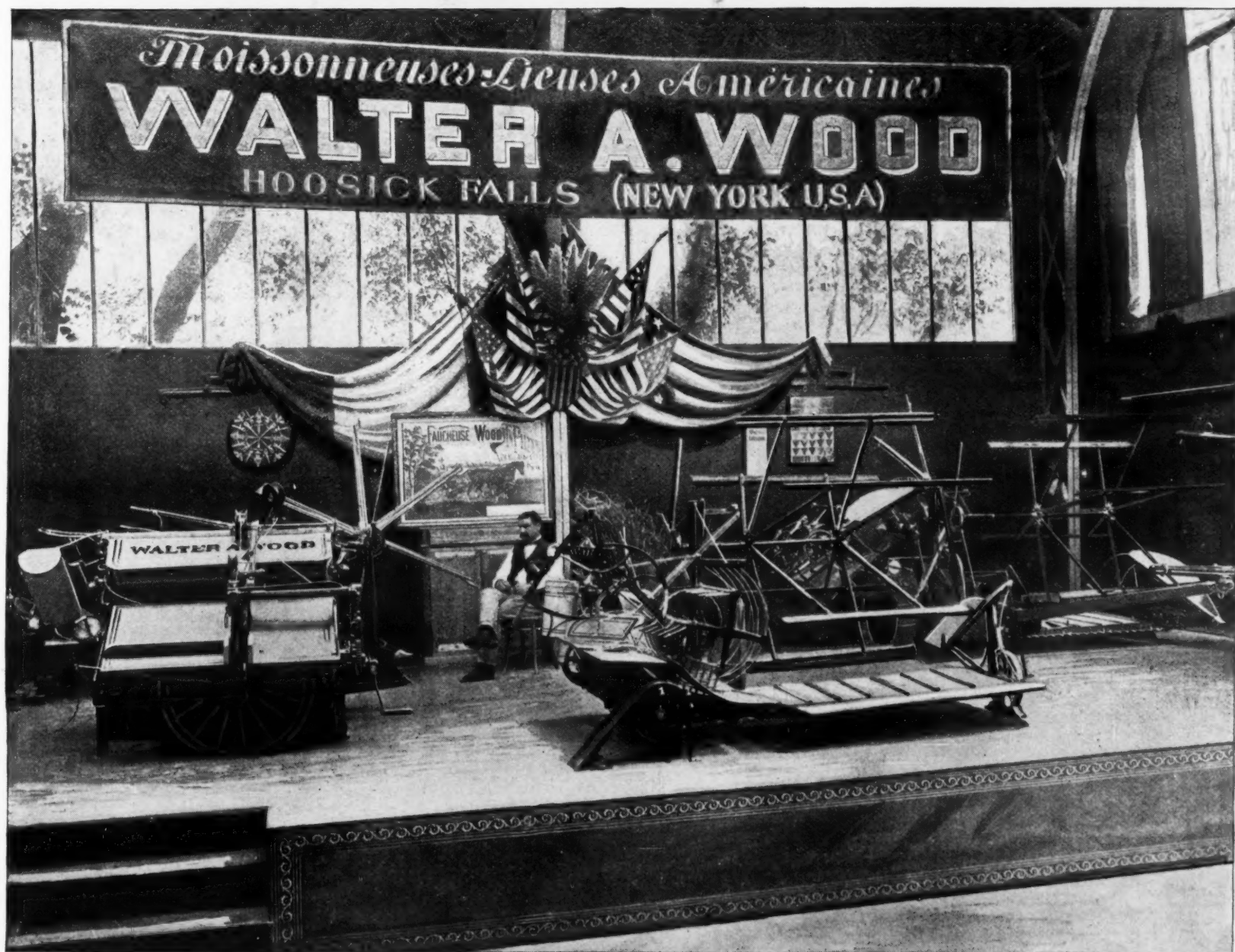
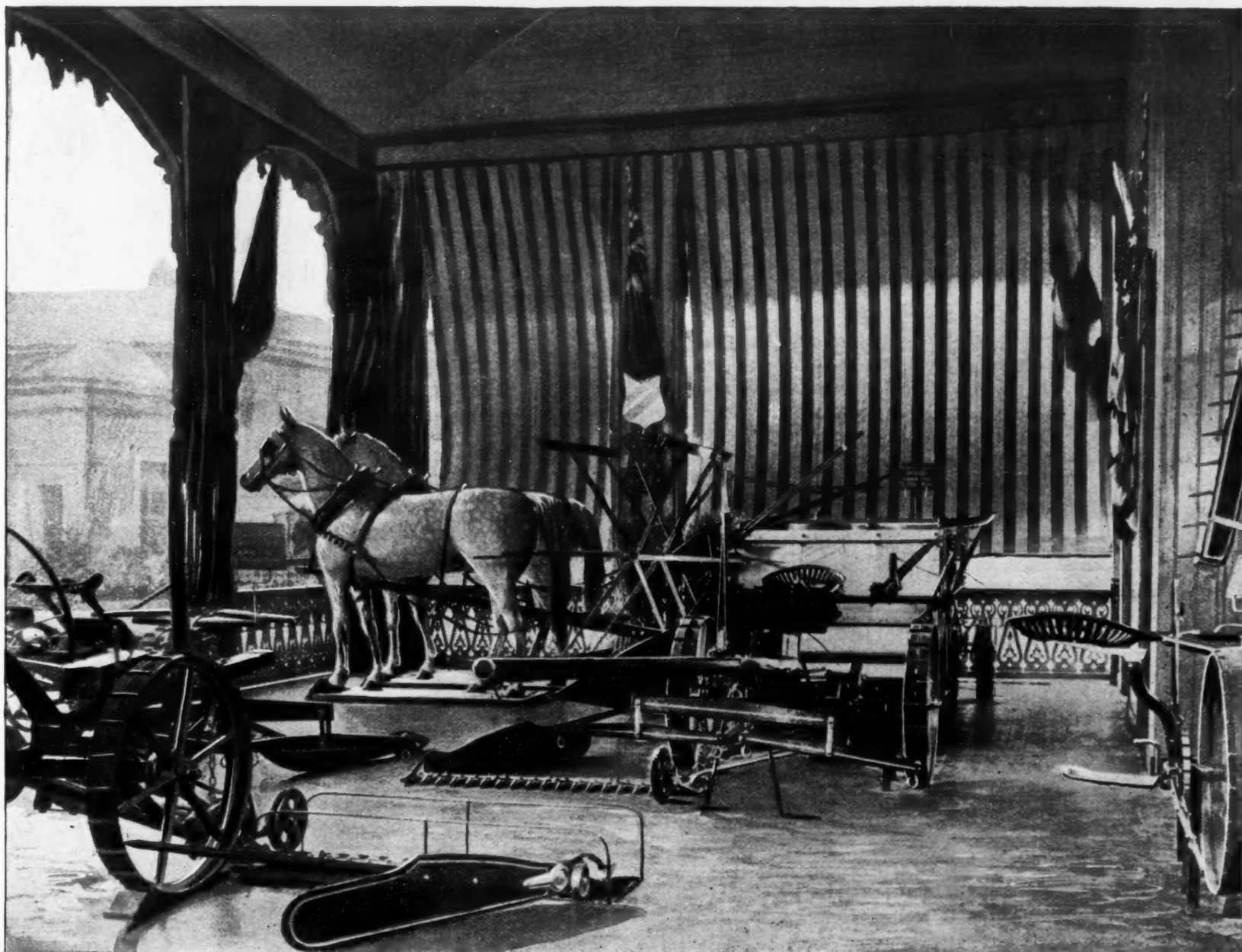
(Continued on page 309.)





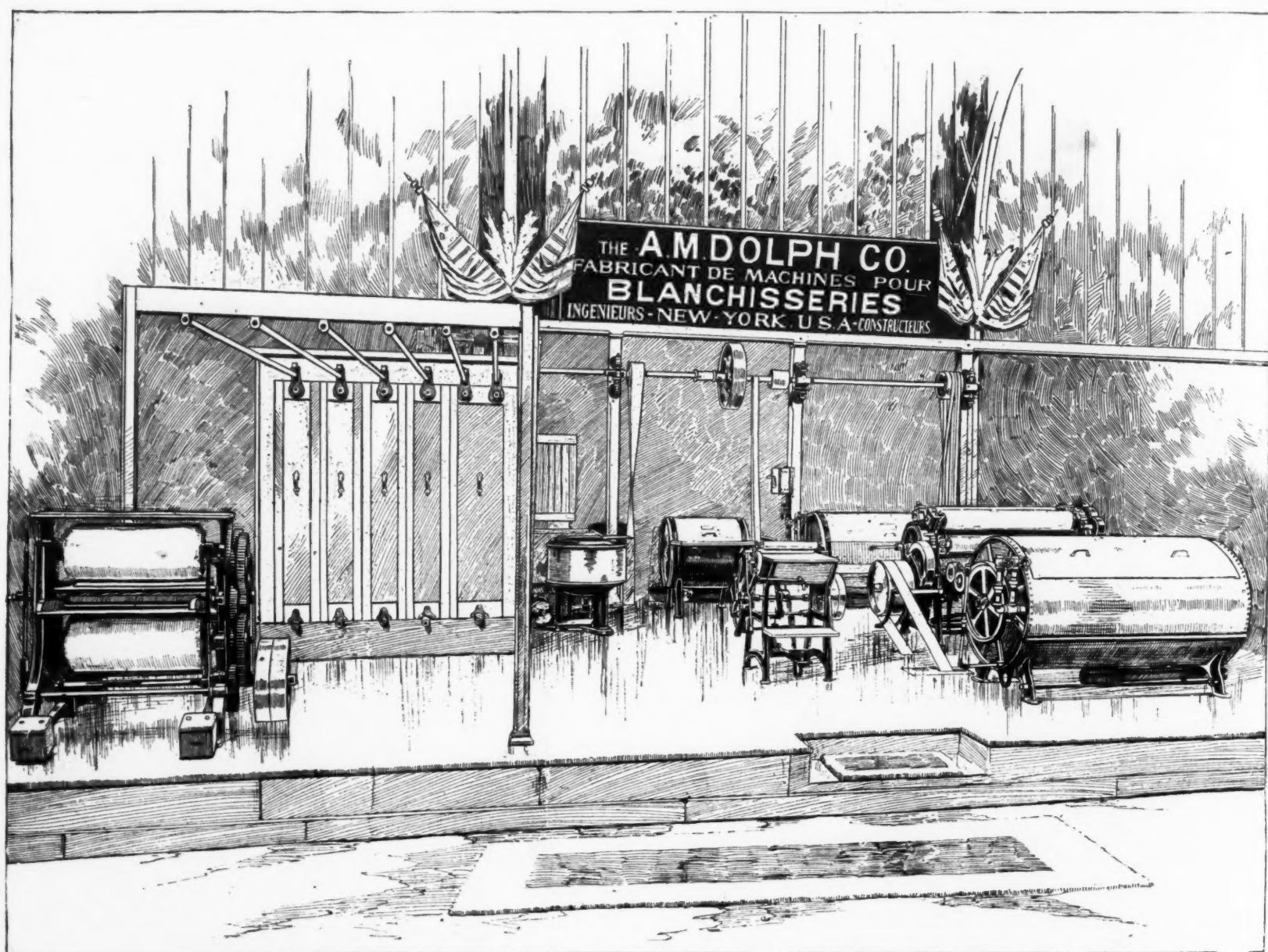
1889—PARIS EXPOSITION.—PORTION OF THE WALTER A. WOOD AMERICAN HARVEST MACHINE EXHIBIT—THE PAVILION.—[SEE PAGE 303.]





1889—PARIS EXPOSITION.—PORTIONS OF THE WALTER A. WOOD AMERICAN HARVEST MACHINE EXHIBIT—INTERIOR VIEWS IN THE PAVILION AND IN THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.





THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—EXHIBIT OF THE A. M. DOLPH CO., MANUFACTURERS OF LAUNDRY MACHINES.—[SEE PAGE 309.]

#### AMERICAN CORSETS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

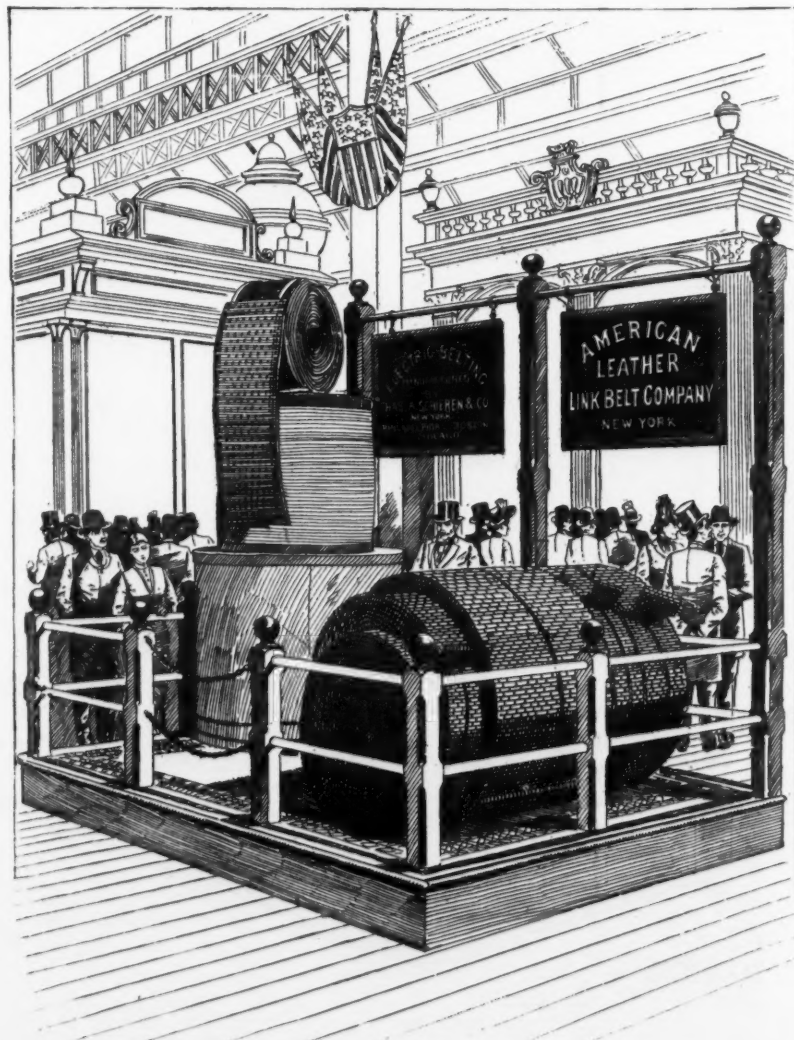
THE industry of corset-making is of French origin, and until about ten years ago France, with the exception of a small portion of Germany, had almost a monopoly in supplying this seemingly indispensable article of dress to our American ladies.

A large falling off, however, in the importation of corsets has taken place within this period, which is due to the enterprise and zeal shown by our American manufacturers, who have succeeded in producing and are selling a first-class, well-fitting corset for about one-half the cost of the foreign article. Conspicuous among the manufacturers in this country is the firm of Roth & Goldschmidt, makers of the well-known brand of R & G corsets, whose

works are at South Norwalk, Conn., where many hundreds of operatives are employed. We congratulate these gentlemen, who are deserving of the good wishes of all patriotic American ladies, upon their success in having obtained for America the silver medal at the recent Paris Exposition, and take great pleasure in showing an illustration of their fine exhibit on this page.

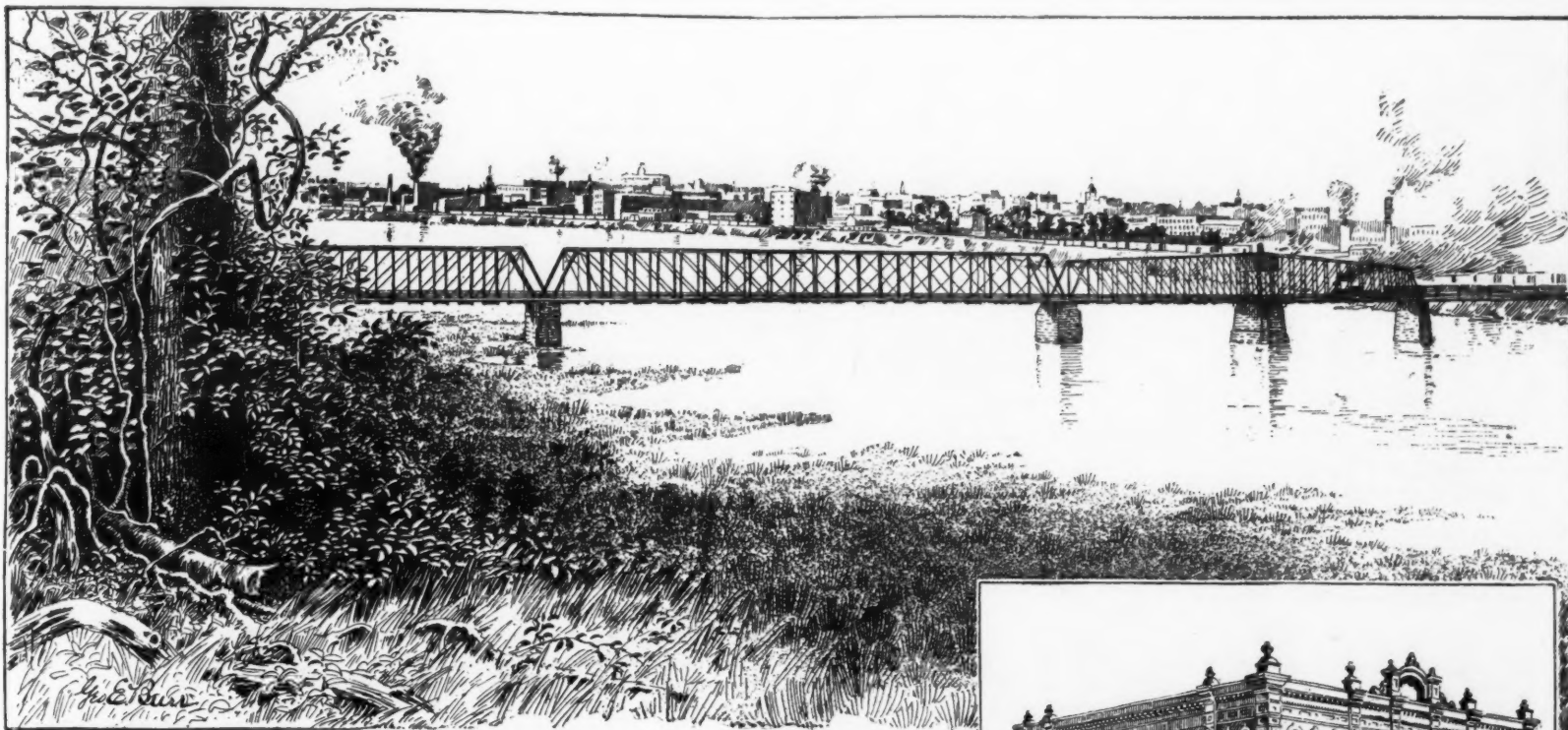


THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—EXHIBIT OF ROTH & GOLDSCHMIDT, OF NEW YORK.



THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—EXHIBIT OF CHARLES A. SCHIEREN & CO. AND THE AMERICAN LEATHER LINK BELT COMPANY.—[SEE PAGE 309.]





1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW. 2. FACTORY OF R. L. McDONALD & CO. 3. STORE OF DO. 4. THE WOOD MANUFACTURING CO. 5. CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE. 6. STORE OF BRITAIN, RICHARDSON & CO. 7. THIRD STREET, LOOKING SOUTH. 8. THE CITY HALL.

MISSOURI.—VIEWS IN THE CITY OF ST. JOSEPH—ITS STREETS, INDUSTRIES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.  
FROM PHOTOS.—[SEE PAGE 295.]



## THE LEADING FUR HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY.



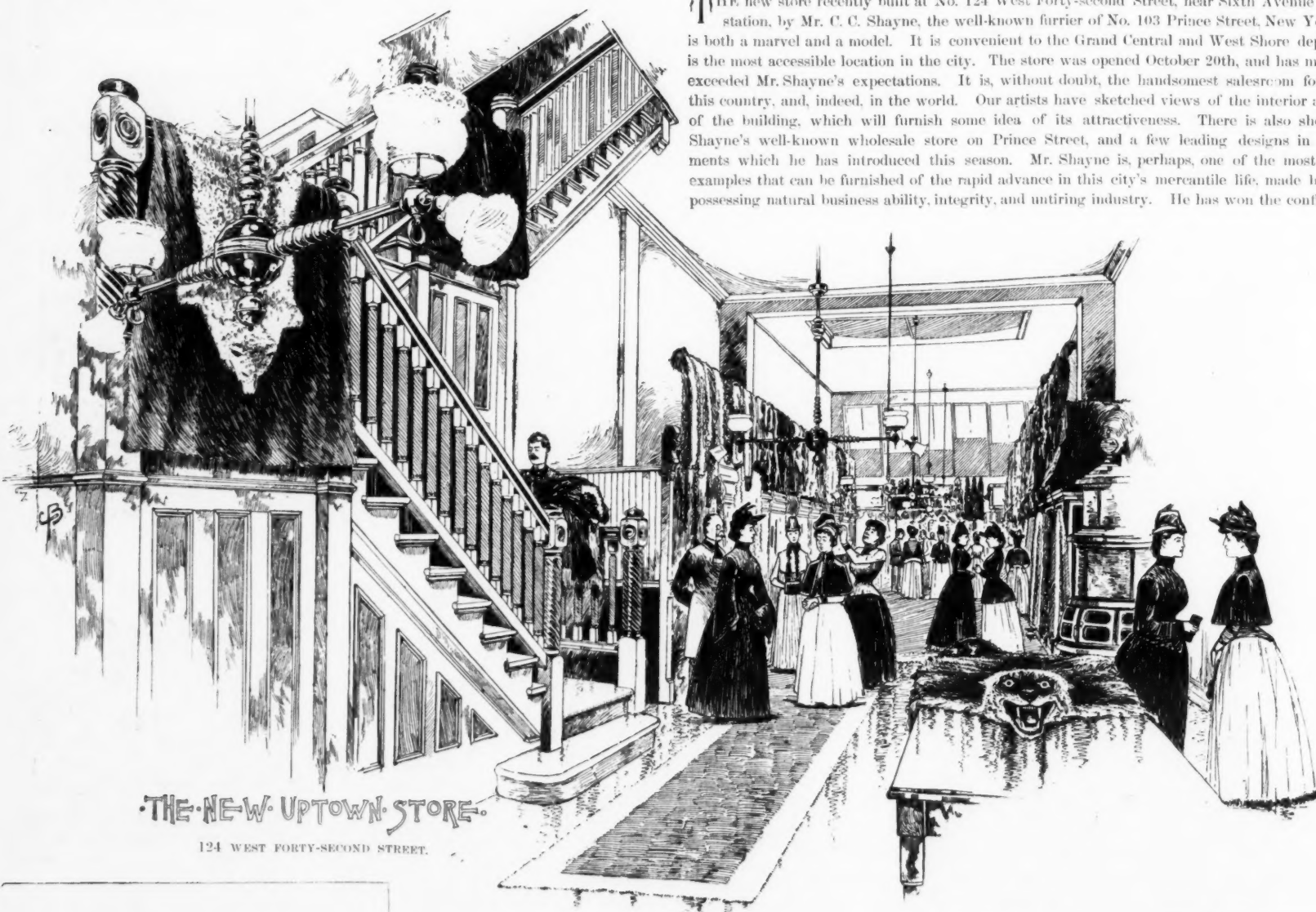
THE PRIVATE OFFICE.



SEALSKIN "KNICKER-BOCKER."

AN IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL EVENT.  
C. C. SHAYNE OPENS ANOTHER LARGE FUR ESTABLISHMENT IN  
NEW YORK CITY.

THE new store recently built at No. 124 West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue elevated station, by Mr. C. C. Shayne, the well-known furrier of No. 103 Prince Street, New York City, is both a marvel and a model. It is convenient to the Grand Central and West Shore depots, and is the most accessible location in the city. The store was opened October 20th, and has more than exceeded Mr. Shayne's expectations. It is, without doubt, the handsomest salesroom for furs in this country, and, indeed, in the world. Our artists have sketched views of the interior and front of the building, which will furnish some idea of its attractiveness. There is also shown Mr. Shayne's well-known wholesale store on Prince Street, and a few leading designs in fur garments which he has introduced this season. Mr. Shayne is, perhaps, one of the most striking examples that can be furnished of the rapid advance in this city's mercantile life, made by a man possessing natural business ability, integrity, and untiring industry. He has won the confidence of



THE NEW UPTOWN STORE.

124 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.



STYLE-B.

SEALSKIN JACKET.

STYLE-A.

SEALSKIN NEWMARKET.



WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

furs direct from the leading manufacturer at the lowest possible prices at which reliable furs can be manufactured and sold.

One feature of Mr. Shayne's Forty-second Street store is the immense stock of robes, which occupies a space 100 feet long by 25 feet wide, where can be found every variety of sleigh and carriage robes, gents' fur-lined overcoats, caps, and gloves. On the main floor can be found all the styles worn by ladies, misses, and children—in a word, we consider Mr. Shayne's fur establishment one of the most complete and best fitted and furnished in America. Nowhere in the world would you find more variety of elegant styles. Many of them are original in design, and not to be found except in his store or by merchants who handle Mr. Shayne's productions. The styles introduced by Mr. Shayne one year are copied by many manufacturers the next year, so that Mr. Shayne's customers have had them first and have had the pleasure of setting the fashion. Mr. C. C. Shayne, Jr., visits Europe every summer regularly, and designs and arranges the leading styles for the coming winter. Mr. Shayne's customers are not confined to New York City. Ladies who have dealt



THE WHOLESALE STORE, 103 PRINCE STREET.

with him for years feel as confident in having their mail orders filled as well as if they were in New York in person. A beautiful illustrated fashion-book has been issued which gives full directions for ordering by mail. Mr. Shayne's wholesale establishment at No. 103 Prince Street, and his retail house at No. 124 West Forty-second Street, are complete in every way, and are known and recognized as the leading fashionable show-rooms for reliable and elegant furs, wholesale and retail.

the buying public, and now has the trade of the best people throughout the country. His great establishment at No. 103 Prince Street furnishes merchants throughout the country with every article in furs that civilized man or woman have use for.

The merchants who handle Mr. Shayne's goods in the cities and towns where they do business, have secured the best trade. At Mr. Shayne's store on Forty-second Street he is prepared to supply all the latest styles which are so becoming to a well-dressed lady. Mr. Shayne has announced to the public that he will retail his goods at the Forty-second Street store at the lowest cash wholesale prices, thus giving ladies an opportunity to purchase elegant





THE WAY OF THE RENTED WORLD.

BOLLINGSBY—"Who was that fine-looking man you brushed against so unceremoniously?"  
WIDDENER—"Oh, that was the owner of the building."  
BOLLINGSBY—"And that little weazened-up wretch you took off your hat to?"  
WIDDENER—"S-sh! That was the janitor!"

CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

(Continued from page 308.)

watch the interest the spectators took in the affair. President Carnot himself, who has been educated as an engineer, accompanied the jury and a number of other distinguished gentlemen on foot, following Mr. Wood's machines and expressing amazement at the perfection of the work. This trial of the machines at the Paris Exposition was held at Noisel, a short distance from Paris, on the farm of M. Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, whose magnificent estate is in the highest possible state of cultivation. Notwithstanding the heavy rain and wind storms of the preceding week, the fields were in fairly good condition. The wheat, oats, and lucerne were laid out in blocks of about two acres each, with passages cleared around them, and each block was designated by a number. Early on the morning of the opening trial, representative machines drew lots and worked upon whichever plots were assigned to them by number. At eleven o'clock in the morning the first binder began the test in heavy wheat. The Wood, McCormick, Osborne, Johnston, Massey, Picard, Hurtur, Alberet, Samuelson, and Samuel Johnston machines entered upon the contest. The greatest interest of the entire trial seemed to be centred between the Walter A. Wood and the McCormick machines. They had blocks in the centre of the field, where the crop was tangled and heavy.

THE "WOOD" WINS HONORS.

The McCormick started first, and made one turn around its block before the Wood machine had an opportunity to start, but it was overhauled by the latter, which finished its work forty minutes before the McCormick had concluded. The same proportion being maintained in an ordinary day's work of fifteen acres would give the Wood machine an advantage of at least four and one-half hours. It was generally admitted that the victory belonged to the Wood machine. The afternoon of the first day's trial was spent at work in oats. The Wood binder made a line of solid and beautifully formed bundles, missing not a single one during the entire tests. The representative of the Walter A. Wood Company in Paris, after the exhibit was over, explained the mechanism of the machines to President Carnot, and presented to him Mr. Walter A. Wood, who received the warmest congratulations on his success from the lips of the eminent French statesman. This is not the first time that Mr. Wood's genius has received recognition from the representatives of the French Government, for he already wears the decoration of chevalier, and is an officer of the Legion of Honor. It would not be surprising if a further decoration should be tendered him—that of Commander of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Wood is also not without honor in his own country, for he was but recently made an LL.D. of Hobart College, New York.

FURTHER TRIALS.

On the Saturday following the binder trials, mowers were tried in fields of lucerne. It was the popular opinion that the first position in this contest belonged to the Wood mower, the second to Harrison, McGregor & Co., English manufacturers. In the afternoon of the same day the reapers were tried in wheat, and the Wood light reaper did some of its customary smooth and clean work. After the various exhibitions were over, Mr. Wood received the compliments and congratulations of all the most prominent men, which he did with becoming modesty. While all his machines were complimented, his binders received special praise.

A FINE EXHIBIT.

It is not astonishing that the greatest space in the Agricultural Machinery Department was that given to the Walter A. Wood Company. It was divided into two parts, one of which was placed in the American Agricultural Gallery, and the other in the Esplanade des Invalides, which occupied a space of 100 square metres. The motive power was furnished by a single six-horse steam engine underneath the floor, and by it all the machines were readily put in action at once when desired for ex-

hibition. The decorations were beautifully arranged, and were brought from America for the purpose.

A LARGE CONCERN.

Mr. Wood's mower and reaper factory at Hoosick Falls, in Rensselaer County, in New York State, is the largest reaper works in existence anywhere in the world. Mr. Wood was really and practically the prime mover and pioneer in this branch of business, and has obtained almost the first patents for really valuable inventions in harvest machines. As early as 1852 he was already producing thoroughly practical harvest machines; and while the farmers were skeptical at the beginning in reference to their use, he pluckily pursued their manufacture, and so perfect were they that in the first season he sold all that he could manufacture, which numbered a little over 500 machines. By 1860 his annual sales had grown to 6,000 machines. Then a great misfortune befell him in the entire destruction of his works by fire; but it did not overwhelm him. They were rapidly rebuilt, and have been constantly extended until the production for a single year now reaches over 60,000 machines. Not a world's fair has been held since the machines were first manufactured, at which the Walter A. Wood machines have not taken the highest prizes, and Mr. Wood himself, in addition to the decorations given him by the French Government, and already mentioned, has received the Order of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria in recognition of the benefits he has conferred, and the triumphs his machines have earned in various hard-fought field trials under the auspices of various Governments. In some of these trials more than twenty machines have been arrayed against him at once—the best of all lands—and in every contest Mr. Wood has carried off the highest honors.

A POPULAR EMPLOYER.

Mr. Wood's enormous industry is really the life of the town of Hoosick Falls. Since his establishment there it has grown from a mere hamlet to almost the size of a city. It is one of the most active and prosperous places in its section, and its growth has been rendered possible by the enormous outlays of the Walter A. Wood Company. Mr. Wood himself is a favorite with his employees, and they rejoice in his success. He has always dealt most kindly with his associates, and has been fair and just in his treatment of every employé. They have honored him in every way in their power. He has been chosen to represent the district in the Congress of the United States of America. They render him their hearty support, and always seem to rejoice at an opportunity to express their appreciation of his manhood and his virtues. As an illustration of the remarkable reciprocity which subsists between Mr. Wood and all, from the least even unto the greatest, connected with his large operations, we glean from newspaper sources an account of his return home from Paris this autumn. When he reached Hoosick Falls his heart was gratified with every token of rejoicing. Flags were floating over the many buildings of the big factory and throughout the town. Salvoes of cannon sounded from the surrounding hills. The Hoosick Valley was filled with music. The whole population had turned out to welcome him home. When he alighted from the railroad train and entered his carriage, he was escorted through crowded streets amid such spontaneous enthusiasm as is rarely witnessed in our prosaic communities, by a column composed as follows:

Brass Band of Music, organized from employés of the company.  
Cadet Drum Corps.  
Fire Department.  
Military Band of Music.  
Military Battalion.  
Grand Army of the Republic Battalion.  
Sons of Veterans Battalion.  
Citizens.

Arriving on Main Street, in front of his grounds, the escort swung into a long line, before which Mr. Wood's carriage passed to his gateway, each portion of the line saluting and the bands of music uniting in the melody, "Home, Sweet Home," to which the distant cannon on the hills responded anew with stirring effect. The carriage then passed up the avenue on the grounds to the entrance of his home, the escort following and counter-marching before the mansion to return to the public street for dismissal. As Mr. Wood found himself too much overpowered by this (to him) unexpected demonstration to express his feelings in words at the time, he sent to the Hoosick Falls press the following characteristic letter:

President's Office of  
THE WALTER A. WOOD MOWING AND REAPING  
MACHINE COMPANY,

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., October 14th, 1889.

TO OUR COMPANY'S EMPLOYÉS: On my return home from the Paris Exposition I was too much overcome by your warm and kindly welcome to tell you how gratified I was by it.

You will be glad to learn that my visit to the Paris Exposition was attended with a degree of success far beyond that of any other exhibitor of harvesting machinery, all of which is due to your excellent workmanship—such workmanship as comes from capable hands working in harmony, employer and employé, and producing such results. This gives me an opportunity to say that many of us have worked together, having interests identical, for nearly forty years. Our machines are sold and used upon every crop-bearing country on the globe, and the extent to which they are used has given us alike contentment and prosperity, as I hope others have been benefited by our industry and skill.

No one thought connected with our long association gives me greater satisfaction and pleasure than that of the thrift and prosperity of our company's employés, which will bear a favorable comparison with the condition of those connected with any like establishment in our country. This is because we have always tried to help one another. Success in life does not mean merely the accumulation of great riches, but rather the use we make of such as we have.

When thousands of employés give their employers' president such a welcome as you gave me, no further confirmation of the truth of what I have said above is needed.

I shall never forget your welcome.

Very sincerely and faithfully,

(Signed) WALTER A. WOOD.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN TALENT.

The successes achieved by such inventors of note as Wood, Pullman, Edison, Wagner, and others are tributes not only to these gentlemen but also to the American people, and as such the people rejoice over them. It is pleasant to know that men of great wealth and with heavy business cares like Mr. Wood, take a sufficient interest in the honor and the credit of our land to go abroad as he did to the Paris Exposition and show the product of American brain, industry, and capital. The visitor from this country to the Exposition, therefore, not only took delight in gazing there upon the products of his native land, as well as those of other climes, but also in realizing the fact that these products won the highest recognition from civilians, from the official jury, and from the Government itself. The Walter A. Wood machines met with phenomenal success. They carried off as trophies from the Paris Exposition:

The Grand Prize for exhibit and celebrity.  
The splendid Object of Art for Binder in field trial.  
The Grand Gold Medal for Mower in field trial.  
The Grand Gold Medal for Reaper in field trial.

Thus outdoing all rivals from every country, and well deserving the congratulations with which we close this article.

NOTHING LIKE ENTERPRISE.

THE house of Charles A. Schieren & Co., of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, made one of the attractive American exhibits at the Paris Exposition, and besides this furnished part of the equipment for the display of American machinery.

This house, by reason of its long existence and the splendid record it has always had, was entitled to the distinction of fitly representing our extensive leather interests at Paris. It was established in 1868, and almost from its beginning was distinguished by a spirit of progress and enterprise.

At the Paris Exposition it exhibited, in conjunction with the American Leather Link Belt Company, which organization is controlled by it, numerous rolls and samples of their American Patent Joint Leather Link Belting, which is used in "quarter turn" and all hard and straining positions. One of these link belts ran the main shafting for the American Exhibits at the Paris Exposition.

The same concern also exhibited their "electric" and "electric perforated" leather belts, which have gained the reputation of being the best belts made for turning dynamos and swift running machinery. All who saw the exhibit at Paris pronounce it the finest in its line at the Exposition. The firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co. is made up of Mr. Schieren and Mr. F. A. M. Burrell. Their enterprise has long been recognized by the American people, and the exhibit they made in Paris attracted the attention of people from other countries to the excellence and general superiority of the goods they manufacture.

It is creditable to them that their exhibit received so much attention, and it is a great pleasure to know that their goods were complimented by all who saw them, and especially by those who had a perfect knowledge of their line of business.

AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

ONE of the novelties in the way of machinery exhibits from this country at the Paris Exposition, was the extensive display of the A. M. Dolph Company, manufacturers of laundry machines, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Chicago, and New York. The exhibit was ahead of anything of its kind in the exhibition, and was the only one of its kind in the American department. American visitors noticed this fact and commented upon it.

The display of the A. M. Dolph Company was not only unique, but extensive and elaborate. It included collar and cuff ironers, collar and cuff shapers and dampeners, starching-machines, shirt ironers, washing-machines, wringers of various kinds, mangles, gas iron-heaters, and a multitude of other machines necessary for a complete laundry equipment.

America excels in the manufacture of laundry machinery, and



ONE OF THE GANG.

OFFICIATING CLERGYMAN—"Do you wish to be married with a ring?"  
PROSPECTIVE BRIDEGROOM—"Ring? Why, there's Celindy's old man, her mother, aunt, uncle, an' grandmarm. I think I've got pretty well inter th' ring already."



## EVERY REASON FOR CONFIDENCE.

BELOW we give short extracts from the letters of patients, which contain some hearty testimony.

"PROSPECT, CONN., July 2, 1888.  
"It is to Compound Oxygen, under God's blessing, that I owe my life."  
"Mrs. GEO. SPRAGUE."

"No. 434 St., E. ALBANY, N.Y., June 14, 1888.  
"If you want a warm recommendation from one who feels that Compound Oxygen has saved him from the grave, it will be given with the greatest pleasure."  
"R. S. STEVEN."

"PEPPERWOOD, HUMBOLDT CO., CAL., May 28, '88.  
"I consider Compound Oxygen a physician in itself."  
"Mrs. L. E. SPAULDING."

We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE druggists say Salvation Oil has no faults. It always relieves pain instantly.

"It is alleged by some one, that Dr. Mary Walker prescribes Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

## FOUR TO EIGHT PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

S. A. KEAN & Co., Bankers, Chicago, with a Branch Office at 115 Broadway, New York, offer investors a choice line of City, County, School, and other Bonds and WARRANTS, drawing from 4 to 8 per cent. interest. These securities are suitable for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Funds, Estates, and Individuals. Among those offered are Omaha, Denver, Toledo, and Columbus City Bonds. It is admitted that Municipal Bonds rank next to Governments in point of safety, and pay much better. Parties desiring either to buy or sell securities can get particulars and information by writing to or calling upon the firm. They also extend to customers the facilities of a Regular Banking Business. Land Warrants and Scrip bought and sold.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Sold by druggists.

## A RACER OF THE RAILS

Is the new St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It leaves New York every day at 2 P.M., and runs through to the West, South-west, and North-west on a very fast schedule. Pullman vestibule sleeping-cars through, a passenger-coach to Columbus, and a dining-car to St. Louis, comprise the equipment.

## REDUCTION IN TIME TO ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has added to its present admirable service of trains a new fast express, to be known as the St. Louis and Cincinnati Express. It leaves New York every day, stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, at two P.M., and runs through to Cincinnati in twenty-one and one-half, and St. Louis in thirty and one-half hours.

This is the fastest train of any line out of New York for St. Louis and Cincinnati. It is equipped in the handsomest and most luxurious manner, having Pullman Vestibule Drawing-room Sleeping Cars from New York to Cincinnati, New York to St. Louis, a dining-car through to St. Louis, and a passenger coach through to Columbus.

In its equipment and schedule it is not excelled by any other railway train except the Pennsylvania Limited. The average time per mile almost equals that of the Limited. One may leave New York after luncheon and reach St. Louis the next evening in time for the theatre or social engagements.

The traveling public will find this train, after the Limited, the most comfortable, convenient, and the quickest means of reaching all points in the West, South-west, and North-west.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,  
"The Great Pain Reliever," cures  
Cramps, colics, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

## BLAIR'S PILLS.

GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.  
Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.  
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.  
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

the best that has been developed by American genius is manufactured by the A. M. Dolph Company. Its business has grown to such enormous extent that no laundry is considered fully equipped to meet all the requirements of trade unless it has some at least of the Dolph Company's product, and the most perfect laundries in the country—and we might add the most successful—are those that have been entirely equipped by this concern.

Every contrivance that would lead to an economy of expenditure in the business has been secured by the Dolph Company, and it has applied not only the ingenuity of its managers, but also that of others wherever it was manifested in the invention and construction of laundry machinery. The product of this combined skill is of the highest class, and it was the judgment of the finest French mechanics who inspected the display at the Paris Exposition, that it honored the exhibitors. Special attention was attracted by the fineness of all the work, as well as by the ingeniousness of the mechanical devices.

Many English exhibitors were struck by the simplicity, and yet the durability, of every machine in the exhibit of the company. Those who had never seen the process of washing and laundrying by machinery spent much time about the Dolph exhibit, and it was the cause of amazement among people from the interior sections who had never seen anything in the way of laundry machinery except a wash-tub, wash-board, and a flat-iron. All sorts of questions were asked in reference to the ironing machine, and crowds assembled about the washer to see an enormous washing done with very little expense.

The exhibit was in every way most creditable to the American people, and in addition to the award of the silver medal, the highest prize in this class of exhibits, it won the highest praises from the judges and from all disinterested spectators.

## TIFFANY &amp; CO.,

UNION SQUARE - NEW YORK,

Are now daily opening goods imported for their Holiday sales, to which they invite attention.

They have for this season an unusually large variety of Mantel Sets and Clocks, and at much lower prices than they have before offered.

Plain Marble Clocks, \$18, 20, 25, 28.

Decorated Marble and Mounted in Bronze, \$30, 35, 40, 50, and upward.

Plain Algerian Onyx, \$25, 30, 35.

Decorated and Mounted in Bronze, \$40, 50, 60, and upward.

And richer sets in all desirable models and styles, in Marble, Onyx, Bronze, Cloisonne Enamelled Bronze, Dresden and other China, etc.

Traveling Clocks with alarm at \$17 and 20.

Hall Clocks striking the hours only, striking hours and half-hours, striking hours and quarters; with chimes on bells and on gongs, and with tabular chimes.

All bear the name of the house and are fully guaranteed.



A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN,  
Dr. Edward C. Hughes, of Rockford, Ill., testifies that he cured his son of a severe case of whooping cough accompanied with spasms, after exhausting all his knowledge and skill with other remedies, by using Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER, 25c., 50c., and \$1 per bottle. ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

## BOKER'S BITTERS

THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL  
Stomach Bitters,  
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.  
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,  
78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



We mail to you  
FREE  
Our Special Catalogue  
OF  
Fine Plush Cloaks.

Our own manufacture, made from extra fine quality of the best wearing  
SILK SEAL PLUSHES  
in the world. Elegant Satin Linings, Correct Styles, superior fit, finish, and workmanship. Our extreme low prices in this special catalogue insure a wonderful sale. You want this book. Write for it to-day.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.,  
69 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTY  
Skin & Scalp  
RESTORED  
by the  
CUTICURA  
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.  
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, Blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain killing plaster. 25c.

## THE BEST RAZOR!

No razor in any respect equals our Damascus Razor in all good qualities. It has the finest edge, shaves smoother and works like a charm on the skin.

## IF YOU SHAVE,

prare likely to, you can make yourself no better Holiday Gift than one of these razors. No matter what razor you are using, you will like this one better. Send us \$2 (or call, if you are in New York), and the razor will be delivered prepaid. We guarantee its quality.

C. KLAUBERG & BROS.,  
173 William St., New York.  
(Established 1819.)

## RICH DRESS SILKS.

We offer two beautiful assortments of Rich Colored Silks at \$1 and \$1.25 per yard. These prices represent about half the original value.

Our Sale of Rich Fancy Silks will also be continued.

Orders by mail receive careful attention.

## James McCreery &amp; Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street,  
New York.

THE  
CAMARGO  
CORSET.

Faultless in Shape.  
Perfection in Finish.  
Highest in Quality.

In 10 Models, and a special shape for Equestriennes.

SHORT AND LONG WAISTED,

Made of

GRAY AND WHITE FRENCH COUTIL AND BLACK SATEN.

The sale of the above Corset has steadily increased since it was introduced by us two years ago, and it is pronounced the most comfortable and best-fitting Corset imported. It is made in Paris expressly to our order, and its sale in the United States is confined exclusively to our Firm.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

DARLINGTON, RANK & CO.,

1126 & 1128 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Grand Prize—Highest Award. Paris Exposition, 1889.

Ed. Pinaud's  
Perfumery,

(VICTOR KLOTZ'S Successor.)

37 Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris.

## SPECIALTIES.

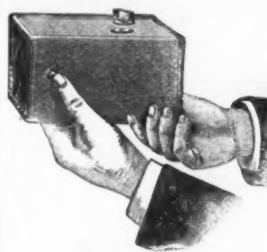
Eau de Quinine, the world-renowned Hair Tonic.  
Brilliantine gives the Hair, Beard, and Mustache brilliancy and softness.  
Finest Extracts for the Handkerchief.  
Finest Toilet Soaps, the Best for the Complexion.  
Elixir Dentifrice, the Best Preparation for the Teeth, etc., etc.

ALL WORLD-RENOWNED.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
Wholesale Depot, 496 Broadway.



## THE KODAK.



PRICE, \$25.00.

ANYBODY can use the KODAK. The operation of making a picture consists simply of pressing a button. One hundred instantaneous pictures are made without reloading. No dark room or chemicals are

necessary. A division of labor is offered, whereby all the work of finishing the pictures is done at the factory, where the camera can be sent to be reloaded. The operator need not learn anything about photography. He can "press the button"—we do the rest.

Send for copy of KODAK Primer, with sample photograph.

The Eastman Dry Plate and Film Co.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**EMERSON** SUPERIOR QUALITY, MODERATE PRICES.  
BOSTON 174 TREMONT ST.  
50,000 SOLD  
NEW YORK 92 FIFTH AVE.  
PIANOS  
MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

## EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

## COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE  
"ARC" SAFETY LAMP

With mammoth fount, 350 candle power. Will light 2,000 square feet. For Stores, Halls, Depots, Churches, and all large apartments. A safe, brilliant and economical light.

Inquire of dealers or write to the makers,

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE CO.  
CHICAGO.

## ONEITA

Unsurpassed as a Table Water.  
PURE, SPARKLING, AND DELICIOUS.  
The best known water for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.  
Send for circulars with analysis.

ONEITA SPRING COMPANY,  
UTICA, N. Y.

J. M. BELL & CO., 81 Broadway, New York.

Cleaver's  
Transparent  
Toilet Soap  
Best & Cheapest  
Without Rival.



# CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

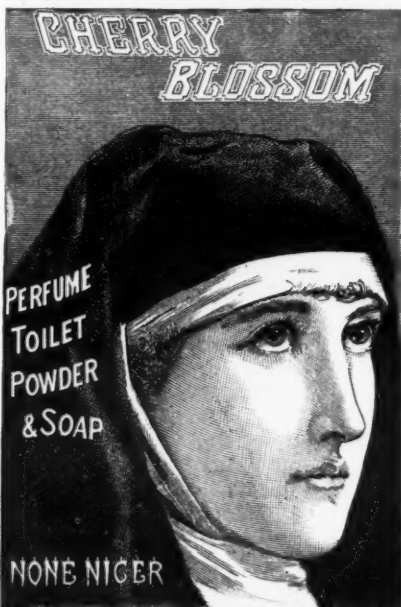
## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

### JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE! DENTAL PENCIL

#### NEW TOILET ARTICLE

For removing all Tartar, Stains and Scurf from the Teeth, thus completely arresting the progress of decay. For whitening and polishing the Teeth it has no equal. Positive in effect, safe and convenient. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Agents wanted. Ladies and gentlemen. H. L. FESLER & CO., MANUFACTURERS & PROPRIETORS, 464 Broome Street, New York.



CHERRY BLOSSOM  
PERFUME  
TOILET  
POWDER  
& SOAP  
NONE NICER

In the High Court of Justice.—Gosnell v. Durrant.—On Jan. 28, 1887, Mr. Justice Chitty granted a Perpetual Injunction with costs restraining Mr. George Reynolds Durrant from infringing Messrs. John Gosnell & Co.'s Registered Trade Mark, CHERRY BLOSSOM.

### Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

### TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

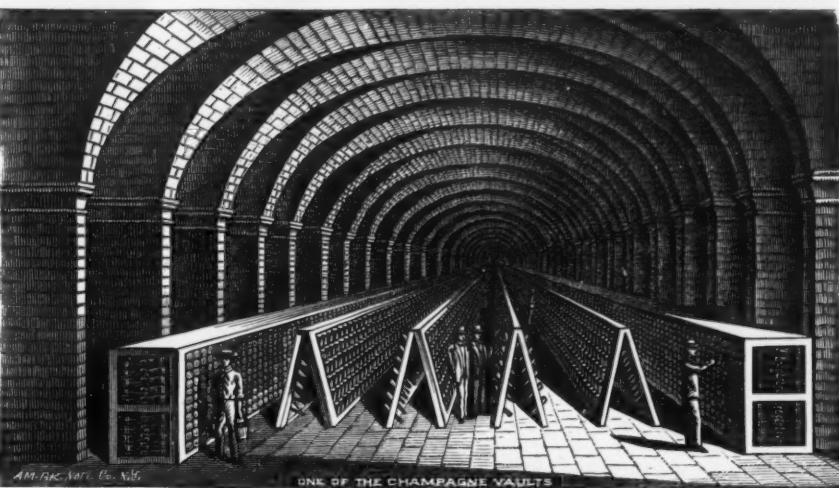
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.  
E. GRILLON, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.  
Sold by all Druggists.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.  
Greatest offer. Now's your time to get orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Baking Powder, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Walker St. and Vienna, Austria. Sterling Silver-mounted Pipes, etc., made in newest designs.

WEIS & CO., Successor to C. WEIS, Mfrs of Meerschbaum Pipes, Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Repairing done. Circulars free. 399 Broadway N. Y. Factories, 69 Walker St. and Vienna, Austria. Sterling Silver-mounted Pipes, etc., made in newest designs.

## URBANA WINE COMPANY, HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y. GOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNES, EXTRA DRY, SPECIAL DRY AND BRUT.



Pronounced by Connoisseurs the Best Natural Sparkling Wine produced in America. For Sale by all Leading Wine Dealers and Grocers.

### PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

25 CTS

**FAT**

WILL reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials.

L. E. MARSH CO.,  
2515 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

**MADE**

Simply stopping the fat-producing effects of food. The supply being stopped, the natural working of the system draws on the fat and reduces weight at once.

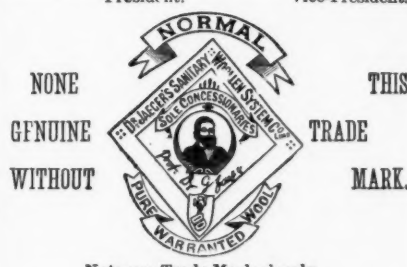
Sold by all Druggists.

**LEAN**

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

### SANATORY GOODS!

HERMANN SCHAEFFER, President. ERNEST BENDER, Vice-President.



NOTE our Trade Mark closely.  
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**  
**CAUTION**  
Against Misrepresentations and Specious Imitations.

The extraordinary beauty and excellence of the Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Fabrics, especially of the Underwear, have been so promptly recognized that imitations and adulterations closely resembling the genuine, have been put upon the market.

### THE GENUINE DR. JAEGER'S Sanatory Goods

Are to be found for sale in New York City at 827, 829, and 199 Broadway AND 136 Chambers Street only.

ALSO AT  
366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, ONLY.

Purchasers are hereby warned that all so-called "sanitary" goods offered by other houses as "Jaeger" underwear, are

### Spurious, though Specious, IMITATIONS.

Send for explanatory, descriptive and illustrated Catalogue and price-list, free by mail.

Garments made to order a specialty. Mail orders promptly attended to.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co., 827 & 829 Broadway, New York.

MAGIC REMEDY Will cure Blood Poison where mercury fails. Owned and for sale only by Cook Remedy Co., Omaha, Neb. Write.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS!  
For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards, Mustaches, Costumes, Charades, and Paper Scenery. New Catalogues sent.  
**FREE! FREE! FREE!**  
Containing many novelties, full description and prices.  
**SAMUEL FRENCH & SON,**  
28 West 23d St. New York.

1,500 COPIES A DAY, for one year, are needed to supply every reader of Frank Leslie's Illustrated with a sample copy, 50 cents, of that most exquisitely illustrated monthly.

### NEUE MONATSHEFTE (\$4.50 per year). Have you sent 50 cents for your copy? Special agent for America,

H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa.

### GOLD AND SILVER. FOR 25c. WE WILL SEND, POSTPAID,

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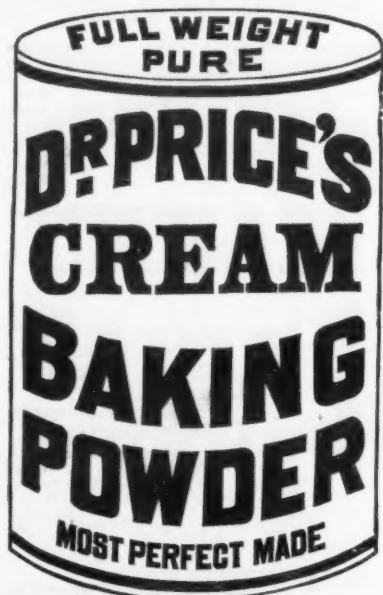
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